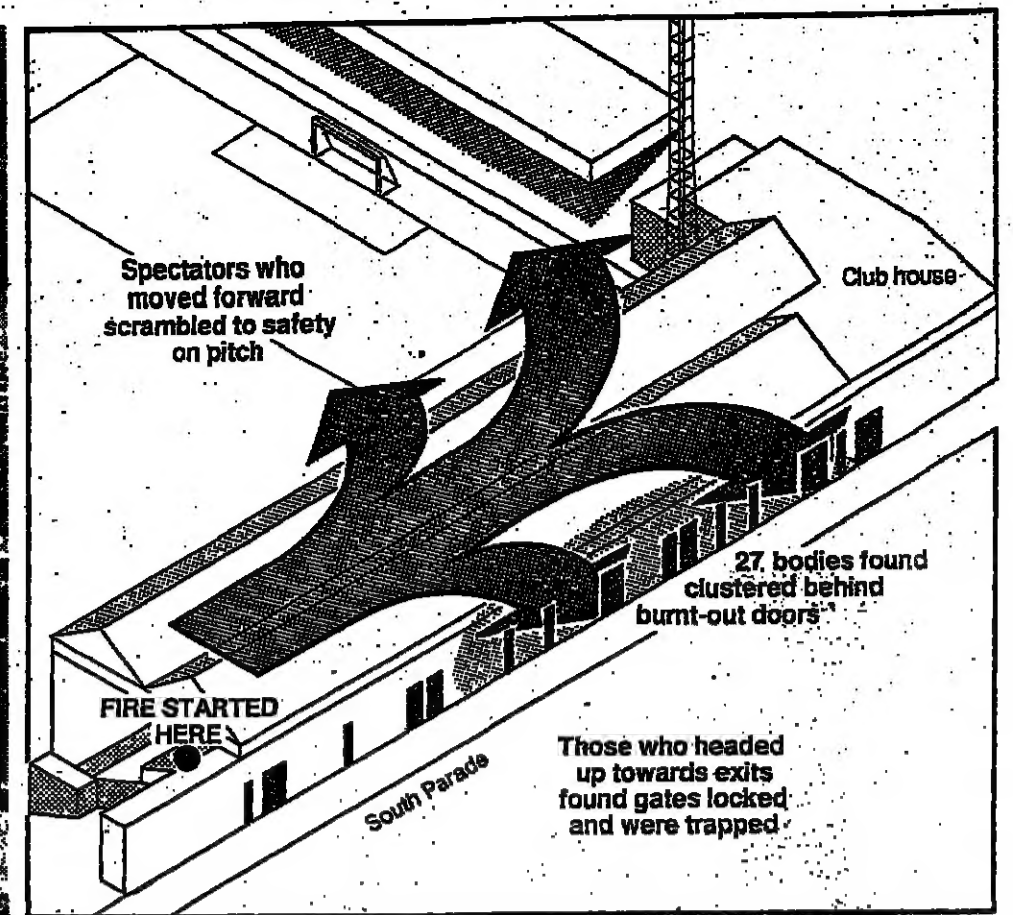
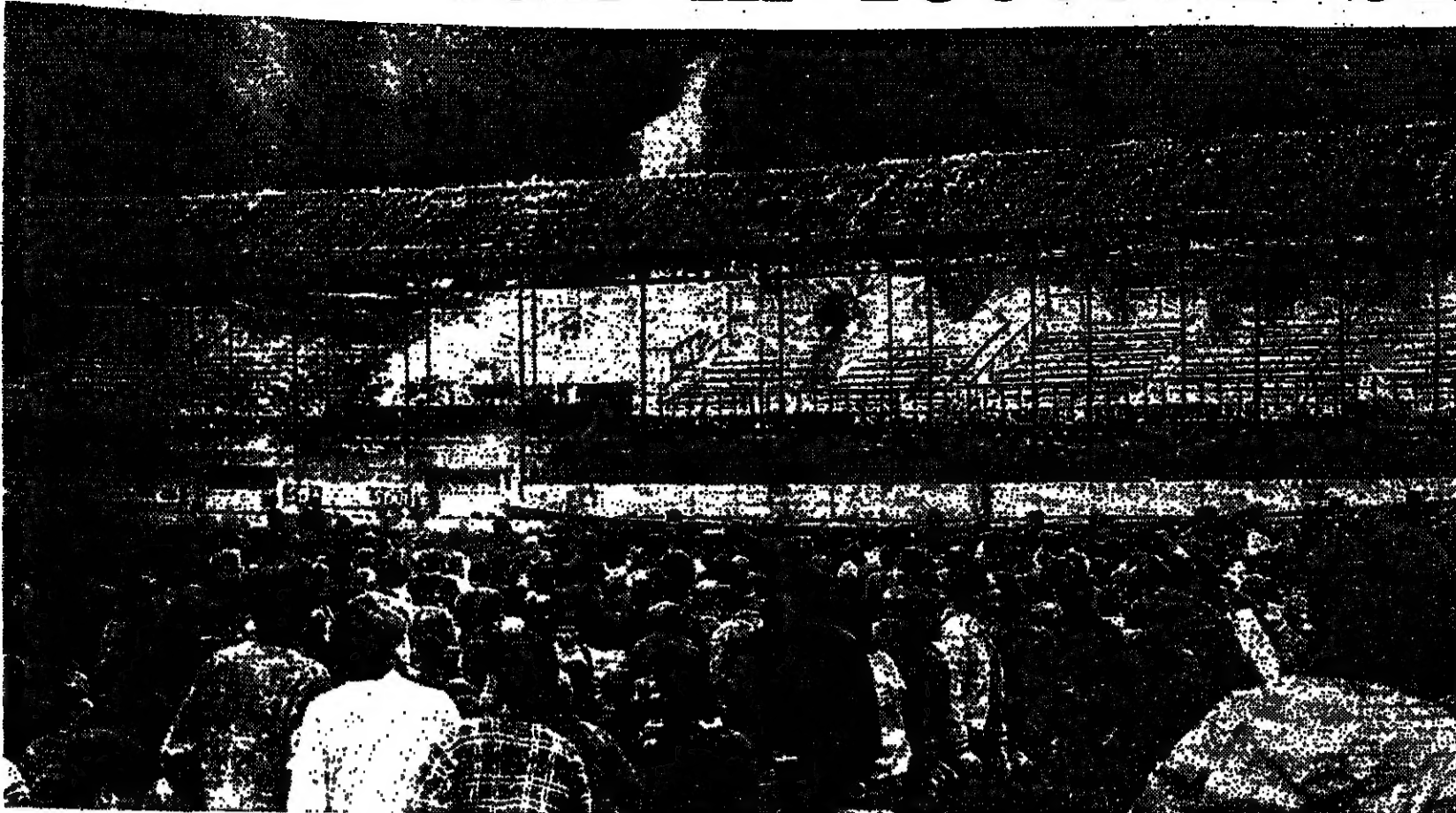


Death toll in football blaze rises to 52



Valley Parade stand alight from end to end (Photograph Asadour Guzelian). Right: where the fire started and how victims were trapped (Graphic: David Hart).

Locked gates and timber stand create death trap

From Peter Davenport, Bradford

The death toll in the Bradford football ground fire disaster rose to 52 yesterday amid controversy and growing anger that the tragedy should not have happened at all. A further 211 supporters and police were injured with more than 70 detained in hospital many suffering from severe burns.

Throughout the day weeping and distraught relatives trailed into the city's central police station and hospital reception rooms desperately seeking advice on missing members of their families who were still missing. More than 24 hours after the fire.

A police inquiry has been launched to establish the cause of the blaze and one theory is that a smoke bomb hidden in an empty drinks can may be to blame.

The only victim to be identified last night was named by police as Mr Samuel Firsh, aged 86, of Busfield Street, Bradford. He died in hospital.

Many of those who ran to the back of the stand, perished: of those who fled on to the pitch, most were saved.

At least 15 bodies were found in a four-foot wide walkway which runs along the entire length of the back of the stand. A further dozen were found in clusters of two or three against six turnstile exits.

The alarmingly quick spread of the fire was a serious concern of police and fire brigade investigators last night. One suggestion is that rubbish which has accumulated over the years beneath the seating provided ready-made fuel once the blaze started. The felt and wood roof, which was tinder-dry, also accelerated the speed at which the fire engulfed the stand.

Fire chiefs said that the plastic seats in the lower part of the stand also contributed to the rapid spread of the flames.

The speed with which the flames spread to engulf the old, wooden main stand holding 3,000 people and their inability to escape provided the central questions of the investigation last night. Turnstiles and doors which would have allowed fleeing fans access to a nearby street, and safety, had been locked turning the stand into a death trap.

The fire started beneath a wooden tip-up seat, three rows from the back of G block in the stand at Bradford City's Valley

Parade ground on the day of their final match of the season in which they had won promotion to the second division. When it was first noticed there were just a few tongues of flame licking the base of a row of seats. Within two minutes it had spread the entire length of the stand, moving faster than men could run.

The gates and turnstiles at the rear of the stand had been

locked to prevent people entering without paying. Several charred and blackened bodies were later discovered piled against the turnstiles, a pathetic symbol of failed escape attempts. Eye witnesses told of some fans crushed to death beneath the turnstiles in a desperate attempt to crawl away from the approaching flames.

Police confirmed yesterday that fire extinguishers had been removed from the stand. In the past they have been used as missiles and set off by fans and had been stored in a room in the clubhouse.

Fifty-one of those who died were trapped in the stand. Some were children, young boys accompanying their fathers, and some were women. All were so badly burned that at 10am yesterday not a single body had

been identified. The last of the bodies was removed from the ground only at 4am yesterday as an intensive forensic investigation got under way.

The tragedy is the worst disaster in the football world since 66 fans died when barriers collapsed at the Ibrox stadium in Glasgow in 1971. The subsequent Safety at Sports Grounds legislation, introduced in 1975, only applied to first

Mr. Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, who described the fire as an appalling tragedy, toured the ground yesterday and met senior officials of the emergency services. He was later expected to brief Mr Brittan who is to make a full Commons statement today. A disaster appeal fund has already been opened for the relatives of those who died.

Mr Colin Sampson, the chief constable of West Yorkshire, told a Press conference at Bradford police headquarters: "This is an absolute tragedy to the country and for the city at a time when they had been intending to celebrate the advancement of their team to the second division."

The main difficulty now faced by police is identifying the victims. In the hours immediately after the blaze police switchboards were jammed with hundreds of calls from those with friends and relatives at the match against Lincoln City.

Yesterday there were still 80 people unaccounted for although police believe that many may have since turned up safe.

Dental records and items of personal jewellery that survived the intense heat are being collected to help grief-stricken relatives to identify the dead.

The police now have to find out how the blaze started and if it was arson. Waves of gossip and rumour around the city are causing detectives difficulty.

One man claimed to have seen young children set light to paper beneath a seat as a joke. He was being interviewed by police.

Mr Sampson said: "There was a great deal of gossip last night about whether it was deliberate and if it was, who could have done such a horrendous thing."

"There are stories from both sides. Stories which show no evidence of a deliberate act and

MPs for the act to be extended to cover clubs in lower divisions.

Messages of sympathy were sent to Bradford by the Queen and the Prime Minister. Mrs Thatcher asked to be kept in close touch with developments and Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, was in telephone contact with senior police officers until midnight on Saturday.

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Club was told of risk, says fire chief

From Ronald Faux, Bradford

The stand at Bradford City football club destroyed by fire on Saturday had never been fully inspected for fire safety and the fire service was powerless to insist on safety cover, Mr Graham Karan, chief fire officer of West Yorkshire, told a press conference in Bradford yesterday.

He said that after a goodwill visit to the ground by fire officers and council officials a letter was sent to the club from the county engineers' department advising about the removal of rubbish and employment of stewards to watch crowd behaviour.

The club would have been aware some months ago that if they were going to maintain such high crowd levels there would be a fire risk, Mr Karan said.

The fire authorities' hands were tied because the stringent rules of the Safety in Sports Grounds Act, 1975, which was enacted after the Ibrox disaster, applied only to first and second division clubs.

Mr Karan said: "My legislative powers in fact would not come into effect at Bradford until next season following the club's promotion". If Bradford City had been a second division club it was unlikely that the stand would have matched the fire safety regulations, he said.

At its height the blaze had generated a heat of more than 1,000 deg C Mr Karan said. But the blaze had nowhere to go: it had been held down by the timber and felt roof and forced sideways, travelling faster than an individual could run.

There were fire extinguishers kept in the clubhouse next to the stand. Although the club was not legally obliged to provide them, it had shown good judgement in having them there. They were not on the stand because of the danger of them being used as missiles.

Mr Karan said he was in no doubt that the Home Office would wish to review the position at third and fourth division league grounds. If Bradford City had been up to the standard demanded by law for first and second division clubs it should have been

Continued on page 2, col 7

Disaster inquiry will also review safety at all clubs

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Leon Brittan, the Home Secretary, will tell MPs today that the Government is to set up an official inquiry into the disaster on Saturday at Bradford City football club. It is expected to go beyond the circumstances surrounding the Bradford fire and cover the safety precautions and standards in operation at all British clubs.

Mr Brittan discussed the form of the inquiry at a 90-minute meeting with his officials at the Home Office last night. He later spoke to the Prime Minister, who had earlier told the chairman of Bradford, Mr Stafford Heginbotham, of her horror at Saturday's events.

Although there were no firm indications last night, MPs were speculating that the inquiry would be conducted by a High Court judge.

After the tragedy at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, in 1971 when 66 people died, an inquiry into sports ground safety was conducted by Lord Justice Wheatley. Many of its recommendations were incorporated into the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, 1975.

The inquiry into the Summerland leisure complex fire on the Isle of Man was also conducted by a judge.

Mr Brittan is expected to tell MPs of the Government's plans to extend the provisions of the 1975 Act to clubs in the third and fourth divisions. At present

only clubs in the first and second divisions, and some rugby union grounds, are designated under the Act. That means they are required to have a safety certificate covering exits and entrances, the condition of terraces, fire precautions and other matters. Ironically Bradford, who have won promotion to the second division, will require a certificate next season.

After last month's meeting between ministers and the football authorities to discuss football safety, Mr Brittan said that the Government's aim was to require certification for third and fourth division clubs and that guidance to local authorities was being reviewed.

Mr Brittan is likely to tell MPs today that the process is to be speeded up.

Another conclusion of the summit on hooliganism was that more perimeter fencing should be installed at grounds. It was conceded by ministers last night that that might have to be rethought in view of what happened at Bradford, where casualties would have been far higher had a fence prevented supporters from escaping onto the pitch.

Mr Gerald Kaufman, the shadow Home Secretary, will call for two inquiries today, one into the disaster itself and another into the safety of football grounds throughout

Britain. "We need to know what happened, how it happened, why it happened, whether there was any possibility of criminal involvement and whether it could have been prevented."

Mr Kaufman added: "We cannot afford to penny pinch on human safety. That above all is the lesson we have learned from this tragedy."

Mrs Thatcher had a long discussion with Mr Brittan early yesterday morning about the disaster and the initial assessment of the situation by Mr Giles Shaw, Minister of State at the Home Office, when he visited the ground on Saturday night.

When she spoke on the telephone to Mr Heginbotham later in the morning, the Prime Minister expressed her horror and feelings of deep sympathy with the families of the dead, the injured, the club and the players. She told him that the Government was anxious to learn the lessons of the tragedy.

Mr Max Madden, Labour MP for Bradford West, said yesterday: "We must have an investigation capable of covering the cause of this terrible tragedy and to probe the very serious questions which remain unanswered."

Those include allegations that some exits were padlocked, fire extinguishers could not be found, and that timber was stored under the stand.

Fund set up for victims

By Richard Dowden

Bradford has launched a fund for the families of the victims and the Football Association has been asked to permit a collection at the cup final at Wembley on Saturday.

First to contribute were representatives from Bradford's twin town, Mönchengladbach in West Germany. The fund was announced yesterday by Mr Gordon Moore, Bradford's chief executive officer.

Liverpool supporters who have set up a fund, have raised £100. They plan to hold a formal collection after their final home game on Friday night.

Mr Bob Gill, secretary of the Liverpool supporters club, said: "We were so shocked, words can't describe it."

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Pym organizes Tory opposition in Commons

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Government will for the first time face organized resistance from its supporters in the Commons with the formation of Conservative Centre Forward, a parliamentary grouping under the leadership of Mr Francis Pym, a former foreign secretary.

The group, whose members include the former Cabinet ministers Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr Geoffrey Rippon, will have regular meetings and will sometimes vote against Government policies.

Past rebellions by Conservative backbenchers, notably that on Mr Patrick Jenkin's restrictions on local authority spending this year, have faltered through dissident MPs. Members of the group, whose aims Mr Pym will unveil in a

speech at Oxford tomorrow, although denying that they are to challenge Mrs Thatcher's leadership, said that it had been formed to encourage the Government to modify economic policies.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher was said yesterday to be "relaxed" about the body. It is unlikely the whips will take the same view. The group was denounced with predictable scorn by her loyalist supporters.

Mr Teddy Taylor, MP for Southend East, referred to it as a "band of farmers, failures and faint hearts". Mr Pym said yesterday he did not regard himself as a rebel. The Conservative Party has always contained a wide range of opinions over a whole range of matters.

Group's aims, page 4

Portfolio

There is £5,000 to be won in today's Times Portfolio competition because no-one won the daily competition on Friday or Saturday. Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play information service, back page. The weekly prize next Saturday will be £40,000 - double the usual amount because there was no winner at the weekend.

Leader page, 13
Letters: On pensions, from Mr B. John, MP; Shakespeare, from Mr G. Lucas
Leading articles: France: Football Fire
Features, pages 10-12
More potential: Bradford; South Africa's anti-apartheid rifts; Anne Sofie on the cover-up of a public scandal.
Obituary, page 14
Mr Adrian Paulen, Mr Edmond O'Brien, Mr Reginald Dixon

Shots fired at Pope rally

Fourteen demonstrators were arrested during violent protests against the Pope's visit to Utrecht, centre of Dutch Catholicism.

Three policemen were injured and shots fired at a demonstrator who threatened a policeman with a knife. A police driver also fired warning shots after his car windows were broken.

Bags of petrol bombs were found, and some witnesses said they had seen a man with a rifle, but police denied any danger to the Pope's safety.

Hostile demonstration, back page

India bomb toll rises to 84

Twelve people were killed in three Indian cities as Sikh extremists continued their bombing campaign in the centre of the country, bringing the

death toll since Friday to at least 84.

Two bombs exploded in Aligarh and Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh and three were defused in Delhi. Hundreds of people were arrested and reward has been offered for information leading the bombers.

Earlier story, page 7

Sweden lock-out

Eighty thousand Swedish white-collar workers will be locked out today in retaliation for a strike that has disrupted the country for more than a week.

Gaddafi charge

Mr Anthony Gill, one of two Britons held in Cairo for six months, has been charged at Heathrow with helping Colonel Gaddafi's brother-in-law to flee Britain.

ENIGMA

There's another chance to enter the Codename Enigma Competition tomorrow and win a British Airways flight to Bangkok for two, plus £1,000, with valuable runner-up prizes for British Telecom. See Computer Horizons for details.

(SPECIAL REPORT)

Factory automation: The "lights-out" shop floor with machines entirely operated by computers is not yet viable, but more and more the most loathsome tasks are being performed by machines

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...in 3 minutes 23 seconds more than 50 Bradford spectators are dead



PLUS 2 MINUTES AND 24 SECONDS Flames and smoke reach the far end of the stand and the heat forces spectators further back across the pitch.



PLUS 3 MINUTES AND 23 SECONDS The stand is an inferno, some fans already dead in their seats (All photographs courtesy of Yorkshire Television).

The 'Green Code'

Promoted club faced safety inspection

By Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent

After the Ibrox Park disaster in 1971, when 66 spectators were crushed to death, the Safety of Sports Grounds Act attempted to implement the recommendations of the Wheatley committee. The Home Office and the Scottish Home Department published an advisory document, known as the "Green Code", which covered matters such as crush barriers, exits and sloping terraces.

The Act, which affects grounds with a crowd capacity of more than 10,000, empowers the Home Secretary and the Secretary of State for Scotland to "designate" sports grounds. (Designation means that the ground must obtain a safety certificate from the local authority.) The code determines the work that must be carried out before a certificate is issued.

All first division and international grounds were designated in 1976 and all second division grounds in 1979. Third and fourth division clubs, willing to improve their facilities but unable to meet the cost, received grants from the Pools

Promoters Association through the Football Grounds Improvement Trust.

In assisting all but two of the 130 league clubs in England, Scotland and Wales, the PPA has paid out £19 million. Bradford City has received £64,590. Of the other non-designated clubs, only Halifax Town (£123,620), Lincoln City (£88,012), Plymouth Argyle (£71,071) and Rochdale (£71,071) have been awarded more. The limit for a grant to a non-designated club is £240,000.

Bradford were 45 minutes away from completing their programme in the third division. During the summer they would have been forced to apply for a safety certificate and a fire officer would have examined their stand to see whether it could have been evacuated within the limited time. If a wooden construction of two and a half minutes.

The terrible irony of the tragedy is that the first thing the West Yorkshire County Council inspectors would have looked at is that stand. Mr Richard Faulkner, secretary of the Football Trust, said, "They

would have realized that it was a safety hazard."

Bradford, on the brink of extinction, two years ago with tax debts of almost £200,000, may qualify for a grant of £550,000. They would automatically get £450,000 as a second division club and, as they will have to rebuild completely their main stand, probably another £100,000 as well. Mr Faulkner said, "There is no ceiling to the amount for which they could become eligible. First instalments on the money could be made available to the club as soon as rebuilding work on the ground begins."

Mr Neil Macfarlane, the Minister for Sport, said that the Government had felt that all 92 English league clubs should be designated. "That is a programme we would like to work towards but it is an expensive business. Every ground has its own peculiarities and every local authority has a major role to play in what is needed."

Mr Bert Millichip, chairman of the Football Association, said, "There are going to be a number of clubs to whom the fire authorities will say: 'no

supporters will be permitted in your stands unless and until there are new safety precautions'. If clubs don't have the necessary money, they'll have to close the stands and put the spectators in the terraces."

"Although we are under very great pressure to put up fences, and high ones at that, we will have to give the matter a second thought. At least the FA will have to be able to make sure that there are gate exits on to the pitch and that there are stewards to man them."

Mr Millichip said that clubs, like theatre and cinema owners, must ensure that they can accommodate safely people they were inviting into their buildings to be entertained. "A lot more has to be done. I am quite certain that a great number of people will be thinking twice about going to a football ground again."

Mr Graham Kelly, secretary of the Football League, said that he was not sure that a public inquiry was necessary. "I am not saying that it couldn't happen again. Had it happened somewhere else, another club might not have had such difficulty getting people out of the way of the fire."

Stands and the law

Problems for smaller clubs

By a Special Correspondent

At least 23 of 92 league grounds in England have structures which date from before the First World War, and about 10 of those would suffer from the type of evacuation problems which Bradford's desperate fans encountered at Valley Parade.

At Bury, for example, there is an all-wooden stand with no rear exits. Escape from there could only be via the pitch, and therefore if anti-hooligan fences were erected there, there would be a crush.

Bury, like Bradford, does not come under the Safety of Sports Grounds Act, 1975, which determines that all first and second division grounds must be "designated".

Inevitably, the call will be for third and fourth division clubs to be included in the Act, a move which most clubs would resist.

That is because they would have to pay a minimum of 40 per cent of improvement costs themselves, the remainder

coming from the Football Grounds Improvement Trust, a body set up in 1975 specifically to help clubs cope with the Act.

At present, non-designated clubs do not have to carry out such improvements.

Wooden stands can be found at the following non-designated football grounds: Torquay, where half the main stand is all-wooden; Lincoln, where two stands are mainly constructed from wood; Exeter, where the "Cowsheaf" standing area is all-wooden and has no rear exits, and access to the pitch is over a steep wall; and Blackpool, where a wooden stand has rear exits running into a passageway. A railway line once passed behind this stand and it was often feared that a spark from a steam engine might start a fire.

There are also potential hazards at Newport County, where the "social side", with a meeting area and bar, is fronted by all-wooden terracing. There are several wooden

stands at other grounds, such as the end terracing at Colchester, where access to the pitch is fairly easy, as long as no perimeter fencing is erected.

There is no question that since 1975 safety standards at League grounds have improved enormously.

Special pleading

Smaller clubs will always plead special circumstances, however, be they lack of funds or simply lack of urgency because of low attendances.

Had Bradford been a designated ground there is no doubt that the fated stand would have failed in almost every respect.

The situation is different in Europe, where most football grounds are publicly owned and rented out to clubs. Taking the burden of responsibility for safety control away from hard-pressed British clubs could therefore be a crucial first step in preventing another similar tragedy from occurring again.

Ground safety

Rules fail to cover lower divisions

By Robin Young

The Home Office admitted yesterday that safety at third and fourth division football grounds was "a grey area with no clearly defined responsibilities".

While local fire officers may inspect premises, they have no power to insist on changes in grounds that are not covered by the Safety of Sports Grounds Act 1975 and do not require a safety certificate.

The Act applies to first and second division clubs' grounds only, although when it was introduced the then minister of sport, Mr Denis Howell, announced that it was intended that the Act should eventually cover clubs in the lower divisions as well.

Ten years later, with no progress having been made in extending the safety provisions to the lower divisions' grounds, Mr Leon Brittan, Home Secretary, repeated the Government's intention to extend the Act's coverage at the Press conference on April 1, after the Prime Minister and senior colleagues had met the football authorities to discuss the control of football hooliganism. Mr Brittan did not put any timetable on the widening of the legislation.

Chief fire officers yesterday were adamant that while they might be able to advise clubs about safety, they had no power to enforce changes at grounds that were not covered by the Act.

The Home Office said: "It was precisely to plug this gap in legislation that the Safety of Football Grounds Act was introduced in 1975. It seems that otherwise the Health and Safety at Work Act would apply to football grounds as to other premises, but beyond that there is only a general civil duty of care toward the public."

"Negligence in that respect would not constitute a criminal offence. There are no hard and fast rules to provide for safety at third and fourth division grounds, or any other pitches not covered by the 1975 Act."

Football finances

Plea for return of cash

By Clive White

Mr Ernie Clay, the chairman of Fulham Football Club and a leading critic of football's establishment, implored the Government yesterday to return part of the £200 million it takes each year from the Pools Promoters' Association so that tragedies such as that at Bradford could be avoided by rebuilding stadia.

"Between now and the end of the century, the Government will have taken £4,500 million out of our sport yet given nothing back," Mr Clay said. "And that does not allow for inflation. They take 42.5 per cent in betting tax off football - that's £200 million a year - compared with 8 per cent from racing. Yet in racing that money is ploughed back into the industry."

"If they stopped rooking us and gave us 8 per cent back we would have about £40 million a year to build stadiums we could be proud of seeing our children play in."

Mr Stafford Heginbotham, the chairman of Bradford City, agreed with Mr Clay. "If only one season's income was given back to clubs by the Govern-

ment we could bring grounds built in 1906 up to safety standard. I cannot think of a Football League ground without a wooden stand." He said: "Every racecourse in the country has improvements paid for by betting tax but we get nothing. If we played in the nude we would probably get a grant from the Arts Council."

Mr Clay said that at least 40 other stadiums in the Canon League were as vulnerable as Bradford's. "Any stadium built before the war has got to be made of 80 per cent wood. We've had stands at Brighton, Bristol Rovers, Brentford and Norwich City all burnt down over the years. But no one did anything about it because there was no one in them at the time."

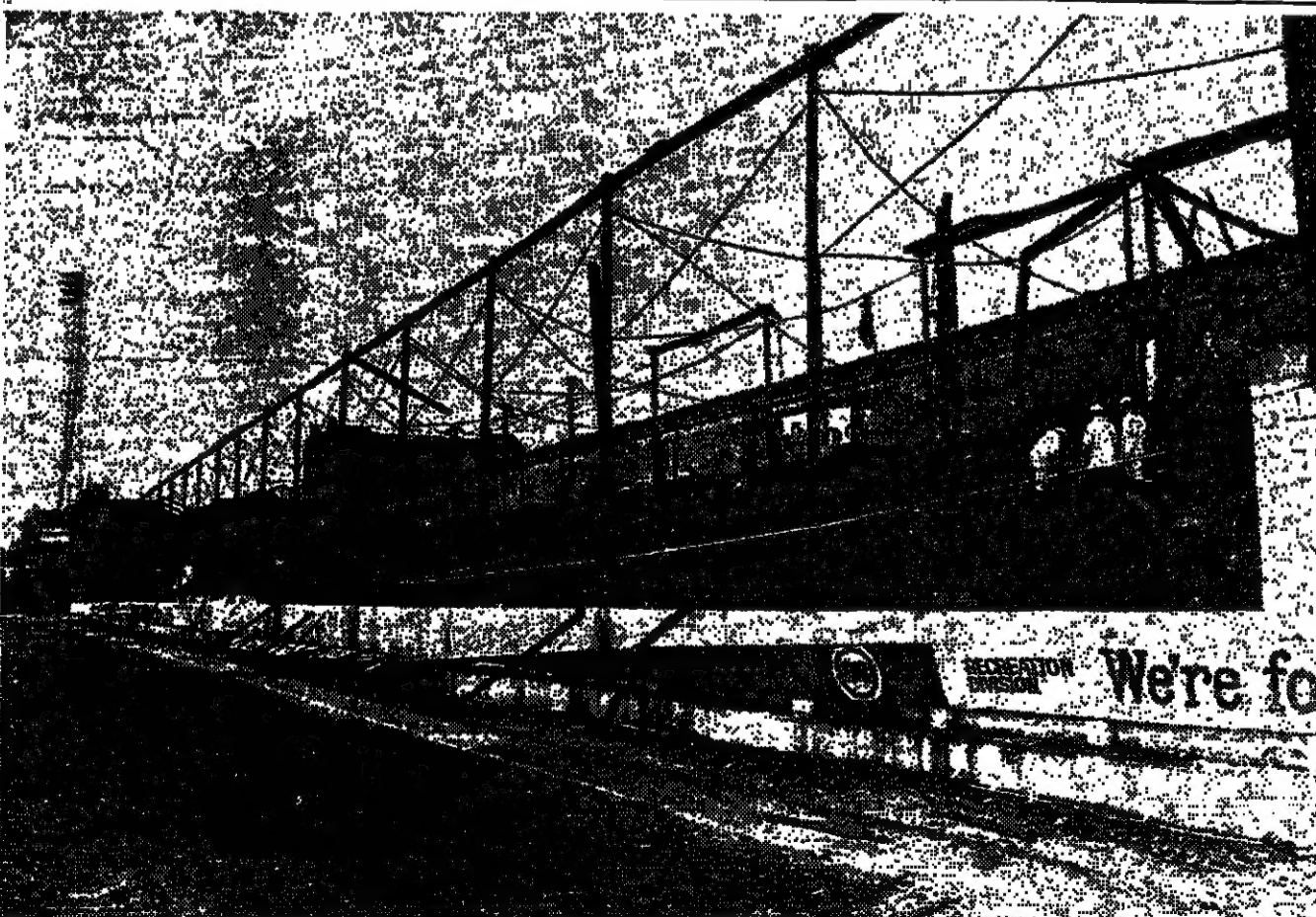
The Greater London Council said yesterday that the grounds of Millwall and Brentford would be examined today by the GLC's safety inspectors "to see if there were any risks". Mr Simon Turney, the chairman of the council's public services and fire brigade committee, said that if there were dangers the clubs would be advised to put them right immediately.

Millwall and Brentford are the only two London clubs

exempt from the Safety of Sports Ground Act 1975 which covers all other Canon League clubs in the capital. They are non-designated clubs as they have not been members of the first and second divisions since the Act was passed.

Mr Turney said: "The GLC safety experts keep a constant check on the clubs covered by the Act and we are confident that, in the absence of arson, no such tragedy as Bradford's could occur here. They work closely with the London Fire Brigade in making sure that the public can watch games in safety."

"We have pressed the Home Office that all major soccer clubs should be designated under the Act. The responsible minister must now make the necessary orders to allow us to carry out ground inspections. Building inspectors have examined Millwall's ground but with limited powers. We are not happy with the situation and we have said so to the Government." He added: "Hounslow Borough Council has public safety responsibility for Brentford and we will discuss the matter with them."



The gutted Bradford stand at Valley Parade yesterday (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

Riot erupts at Birmingham Boy dies after wall collapse

A football fan aged 15 died in hospital yesterday from injuries received at Saturday's match between Birmingham City and Leeds United.

The youth, Ian Hambridge, of St James Park Road, Northampton, died at the Midland neuro-surgical hospital at Smithwick, near Birmingham, after undergoing brain surgery.

It is understood he was injured at the end of the second division game when a 12-foot high boundary wall at Birmingham's St Andrew's ground collapsed during rioting.

It came in under the pressure of Leeds United supporters leaving the Tilton Road end of the ground and the youngster was trapped under the falling masonry. The wall gave way as mounted police and scores of officers in riot gear tried to separate hundreds of fighting

fans on the pitch, after a match punctuated by violence.

A total of 75 police and fans were treated for injuries after the rioting. More than 50 people were arrested.

A police spokesman said that a report was being prepared for Dr Richard Whittington, the Birmingham coroner, and a full investigation would be held. It was not known whether the dead youth had been sheltering behind the wall when it collapsed or was with the main body of Leeds supporters leaving the ground.

The dead boy's mother, Mrs. Ann Hambridge, said: "Ian was never really interested in that much in football. He just wanted to go with his mates."

A police officer was among two people detained last night in East Birmingham Hospital.

Mr Paul Carroll, the hospital administrator, said six injured people were detained overnight but four were released yesterday. The police officer has a broken ankle and broken foot.

At Birmingham Accident Hospital, six people were detained overnight but two were sent home yesterday.

Earlier, police trying to break up fighting on the pitch had baton-charged Birmingham fans at one end of the field, while officers on horseback charged into Leeds supporters at the other end. The rioting went on for more than half an hour.

The violence first flared after Birmingham scored just before the end of the first half. The match eventually restarted, but at the final whistle - with the score still 1-0 - there was more violence as fans began invading the pitch.

'Most deplorable trouble I've seen in 30 years'

By Tim Austin

The Birmingham City-Leeds United riot was by far the most serious and deplorable crowd trouble I have seen in 30 years of watching football.

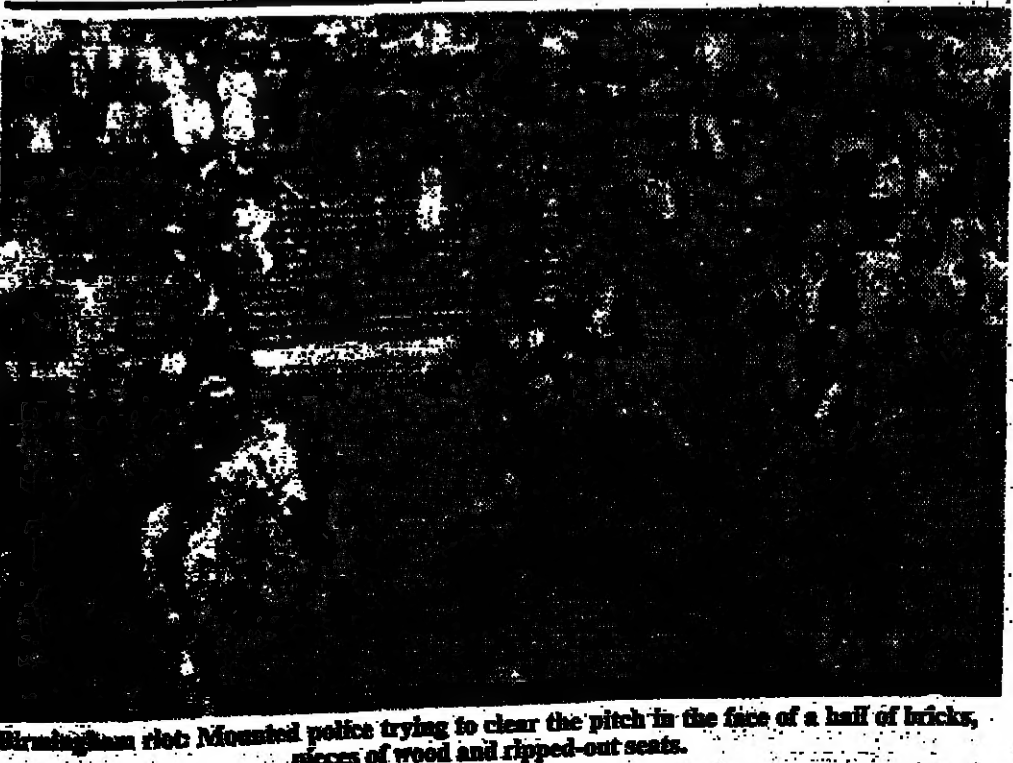
The trouble started shortly after kick-off with Leeds fans in the visiting supporters' enclosure behind the Tilton Road goal partly demolishing a refreshments stall, and passing the planks torn from it over their heads down the terraces towards the pitch. When Birmingham scored after 43 minutes, the situation rapidly got out of control.

Leeds fans poured over the 12 fences, pelting the police with concrete, bottles and planks torn from the advertisement hoardings. Sixteen mounted police were brought in to try to quell the mob, and the foot policemen retreated in waves to

change their helmets for riot headgear. It was an unbelievable sight, more like the Falls Road in Belfast than an English football ground.

Eddie Gray, the Leeds manager, made a brave but futile attempt to quieten the rioters, but after 40 minutes the game was restarted and somehow played out to the end. But when the whistle blew and the players and officials raced for the tunnel, trouble erupted again.

This time hundreds of Birmingham fans went on the rampage at the City stand end of the ground, again hurling missiles at the mounted police, who were trying to control the riot. The destruction and the hysteria seemed to be directed this time at the police rather than the opposing fans.



Birmingham riot: Mounted police trying to clear the pitch in the face of a hail of bricks, pieces of wood and ripped-out seats.

Tory MPs' group aims to change policies, not oust Thatcher, Pym says

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr Francis Pym, leader of the new grouping of Conservative backbenchers, Conservative Centre Forward, said yesterday that it was loyal to the party and to the Government but that it would be advocating the adoption of "less deflationary economic policies to help reduce unemployment."

Members of the group, which will be launched officially tomorrow when Mr Pym speaks at Oxford, emphasized yesterday that its formation should not be seen as a personal challenge to the Prime Minister and that it would concentrate on changing policies.

Mr Pym has said that the group should not be regarded as a platform for a personal bid by him for leadership of the party.

Mr Pym would not be the choice as a future leader of all the 10 members of the steering committee. It includes MPs for whom Mr Pym has spoken, Mr Michael Heseltine or Mr James Prior would be the preferred candidate.

Mr Pym said yesterday in a BBC radio interview that neither he nor the group regarded themselves as rebels. It is clear, however, that its formation will give a new coherence to the ranks of the

liberal Conservatives in Parliament, whose opposition to individual government policies have often petered out through lack of organization.

It plans to meet regularly in a Commons committee room and will on occasion apply its own whip and vote as a block against policies it opposes.

One prominent member said yesterday: "Because we have often been badly co-ordinated the whips have been able to pick us off one by one. Now they will have to take notice."

Members of the group say its aim is to press for policies in line with "traditional Conservatism"; they believe that the brand on offer from the Government is increasingly unpopular with the electorate.

The 10 members of the main committee include Sir Ian Gilmour (Chesham and Arlesey) and Mr Geoffrey Rippon (Hexham), both former Cabinet ministers. The others are Mr William Benyon (Milton Keynes), Sir Nicholas Bonsor (Upminster), Mr Julian Critchley (Aldershot), Mr Alan Haselhurst (Saffron Walden), Mr Jeremy Hayes (Harrow), Mr Charles Morrison (Devizes), Mr Fred Silvester (Manchester Withington), and Sir Peter

Tapsell (Lindsey East). There are said to be at least 20 other supporters, more of whom should be named tomorrow.

Although Mr Pym will not challenge the Prime Minister, he is thought likely by MPs to be in the running as a possible candidate when she eventually decides to step down.

He said yesterday that the group supported government objectives and a wide range of its policies. But some policy adjustments should be made. Less deflationary policies were needed, he said. "We feel ourselves loyal to the Conservative Party and loyal to the Government. But we want to influence some of the policies in a way which we believe would enable them to achieve their objectives more easily."

Mr Pym and the senior members of the new group have been meeting secretly for several weeks to plan the launch. It is known that some very senior Conservative "wets" have misgivings about the formation of inner-party groupings. But the group have been formed at a time of considerable unrest in the party over the results of the shire county elections.

Labour drops council house sales fight

The Labour Party has abandoned opposition to the sale of council houses to tenants, and has pledged not to repeal the Conservatives' "right to buy" legislation.

But in certain areas of "high stress", such as inner cities, tenants may instead be offered discounts or grants to buy homes on the private market.

The about-turn came in a paper issued by the national executive, *Housing: Labour's New Deal*, which says that the scale of the housing crisis makes it imperative that the party rethinks policies, and provides commonsense, practical solutions.

Declaring that the party has learnt from past mistakes, the document says that vast estates that meet no one's needs, and create slums must never again be built.

It promises to place the emphasis on local planning and to allow councils to plan several years ahead.

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, Labour MP for Perry Barr and housing spokesman, told a conference in London on Saturday that he rejected the very notion of a socialist form of tenure. Socialism came in letting people choose. "There is nothing particularly socialist about public landlordism on a grand scale."

Court move prolonging rates revolt

By Hugh Clayton
Local Government Correspondent

A new dispute is delaying the end of the rates rebellion by Labour councils. Greenwich Borough Council in London has rejected advice from Mr Brian Skinner, Metropolitan District auditor, that it must fix a rate.

Its rejection, based on legal advice, offers a potential lifeline to the dwindling campaign of defiance against government spending cuts on local councils. Greenwich is one of six rate-capped councils still delaying the fixing of a rate, in the hope of winning spending concessions from ministers.

The six have been told by Mr Skinner that they must set rates soon or risk penalties. The councils will all meet again in the next fortnight to consider fixing a rate.

But Greenwich has been given leave to challenge the way in which the Government imposed a rates ceiling on it, and the case will not be heard until mid-June, Mr Skinner, in a letter to council officers, said.

"The application for judicial review does not entitle the council to defer rate-making," Mr Tony Child, the borough solicitor, said. "It is our view that we have discretion about whether we continue to defer making a rate."

Apart from Greenwich, the councils under warning are the London Boroughs of Camden, Islington, Lambeth and Southwark, while Hackney is under court order to set a rate by the end of May.

The Greater London Council, Inner London Education Authority (ILEA), S. York, Merseyside, Basildon, Thamesdown (Swindon), and N. Tyneside fixed a rate in March, followed in April by Leicester, Manchester, Lewisham, Harringey and Newham, and Sheffield this month.

A poll tax to replace domestic rates would work out more expensive for most households, according to a survey by the Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy (CIPFA). The only people who would benefit would be single people living alone, it says.



Riding High: Zara Phillips, whose fourth birthday is on Wednesday, sitting on the shoulders of her mother, Princess Anne, at the Royal Windsor Horse Show over the weekend.

Pit deputies vote for action

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

More than 16,000 pit deputies have voted for an overtime ban in protest against the National Coal Board's alleged refusal to honour colliery closure agreements, according to early indications.

Industry sources last night predicted that there could be a majority of more than 55 per cent in favour of the action which officials of the National Association of Colliery Overmen, Deputies and Shifters say could start at the weekend.

An overtime ban by the deputies, whose presence in the pits is required by law, would severely affect the recovery of the industry after the year-long strike by the National Union of Mineworkers.

The board has insisted that the colliery review procedure was "sacrosanct" and that every

pit closed since the end of the coal strike has been the subject of discussion with the unions. But the deputies claim that since the end of the conflict, closures have been announced without reference to the old procedure or the new modified version which averted a Nacods strike last October.

The management has announced a moratorium on such agreements until they have assessed strike damage but they say that no irrevocable decisions were taken without consultation.

Deputies started voting in the pithead ballot on Thursday and the last members voted on Saturday. The count, and the formal announcement of the result, is expected on Thursday.

The main effect of the action by Nacods would be that repair

and maintenance work could not be carried out at the weekends and that Monday would have to be devoted to such operations. The ban could lead to lay-offs and pay stoppages for NUM members.

The board is likely to make informal attempts to contact the union ahead of Thursday's announcement as intelligence from the coalfields makes a victory for the union more likely.

The union, whose members are traditionally moderate, are likely to respond to any gestures from the board which would avert the action. But Mr Peter McNestry, general secretary of Nacods, has said that feelings on the issue are running high among his members.

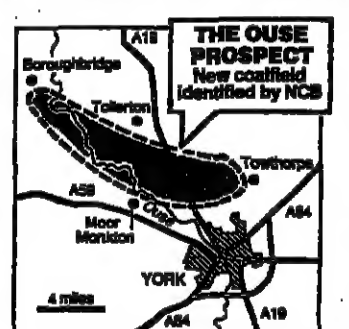
Big coal find under York

By David Young
Energy Correspondent

New reserves of coal have been confirmed underneath the city of York and in an area to the north-west of the city. Those are likely to be exploited to provide coal for the power stations early next century.

The new coalfield, identified by National Coal Board engineers, holds reserves of "several million tons" and is so large that it can be developed without having to cut into the coal seams under York.

Covering an area 10 miles wide and seven miles long, the new coalfield stretches north-west from York to Boroughbridge on the A1. More than 30 test boreholes have been drilled and some of the seams are more than four metres wide, although



at the edge of the new coalfield they run to depths of 1,200 metres, close to the limit of modern deep-mining technology. The new coalfield was identified during exploration which continued during the year-long miners' strike with

\$6 million being spent on test drilling and seismic studies. It is officially named "The Ouse Prospect" and includes parts of the main Barnsley coal seam which forms part of the new Selby coalfield.

The board examines new projects in a process involving six stages. The first is "potential" when the existence of coal is established. The second is "preliminary" when the extent of reserves is established; the third is "investigative" when geology is examined; and the fourth is "feasibility", when technical production difficulties are examined.

The fifth stage is "planning" when local authorities and government departments are consulted. The final stage is "development" when coal is produced.

Joseph urged to attend meeting on teachers' pay

A leading teachers' union representative yesterday appealed to Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, to attend Wednesday's meeting of the Burnham Committee on teachers' pay, and to make a constructive contribution to the day's negotiations.

Mr Fred Smithies, general secretary of the National Association of Schoolmasters' Union of Women Teachers, said that if the meeting did not produce results there was unlikely to be another attempt.

"That is a frightening prospect and means that disruption will continue for the entire summer term. I appeal to Sir Keith to recognize that he cannot be justified in trying to insist on a 2.5 per cent pay cut for teachers."

"I find it particularly ironic to have Sir Keith, a leading advocate of monetarism and economic efficiency, complaining about teacher unions for applying the principle of cost efficiency to their protest action," Mr Smithies said.

"A Government which can find large sums of money to pacify angry Conservative ratepayers in Scotland should resist the temptation of funding its political sweeteners out of cuts in teachers' pay."

IRA bomb damage

A Provisional IRA bomb which exploded prematurely yesterday as security forces attempted to diffuse it caused extensive damage to more than 100 homes in a Roman Catholic housing estate in west Belfast. No one was hurt.

The IRA said they had failed to set off the 800lb device,



Paratroop reunion: (from the left) Tex Banwell, Stanislaw Maslowski, Joe Mallen and Mrs Irene Hryniewicz at Biggin Hill airfield, Kent, yesterday for what could be the last drumhead reunion service for Second World War members. The Polish Parachute Brigade Association, the Glider Pilot Regimental Association and the Parachute Regimental Association. (Photograph: Don Miller).

Cuts blamed as police posts go unfilled

By Stewart Tandler, Crime Reporter

The Police Federation meets for its annual conference this week amid fears that after years of growth, in police manpower, gaps are starting to appear in police ranks again because of economy measures and the costs of the miners' dispute.

The conference's 1,100 delegates, representing a membership of 120,000 officers in England and Wales, will be told by officials that a campaign of lobbying MPs and local authorities has started.

The latest figures show that up to 800 police posts have not been filled in forces in the past year.

The federation believes the reduction is created by the cost for local police authorities of the number of senior officers who retired in the face of a risk to their pensions from new taxation; and the effects of Home Office

guidance in 1983 calling on police forces to operate more cost effectively.

Federation figures in February 1984 show that authorized police establishments totalled 120,447. The actual strength was 119,819 and there were 697 vacancies. A year later the authorized strength had risen to 120,722. The actual strength was 119,276 and the deficiency was 1,488. The biggest deficiencies in

February this year were among large urban forces. Greater Manchester had 200 vacancies, West Yorkshire 163, West Midlands 140 and the Metropolitan Police 409. In percentage terms, Durham had the biggest gap with a deficiency of 5.16 per cent.

The federation is worried by the rising use of civilian staff which it feels threatens the ranks and sensitive areas such as computer operations.

Results due on source of Legion disease

By Craig Seton

The result of tests which will finally identify the source of the outbreak of Legionnaires' disease in Staffordshire will be available within the next day or two. So far 34 people have died.

It is suspected that contaminated water in the cooling system at Stafford District General Hospital was responsible for spreading the disease among visitors to the out-patients department and, if that is confirmed, admissions of new suspected victims for treatment should stop some time this week.

Samples from the hospital's water system have been undergoing rigorous tests and the results could be known tomorrow or on Wednesday.

A total of 158 people have been admitted for tests and treatment at hospitals in Stafford, including a new suspected case yesterday, since the outbreak began.

A total of 71 people suffering severe respiratory illnesses similar to the symptoms of Legionnaires' disease are still receiving treatment although only 44 people have been positively confirmed as having had the disease, including 12 of those who died.

A total of 33 people have died in Stafford during the outbreak and the death of another patient in hospital in Stoke-on-Trent is also thought to have been from the disease.

Two other patients at the same hospital have been treated for the disease and medical officials established that they had firm connections with the Stafford outbreak. The Department of Health denied yesterday that it had failed to circulate details of a special new treatment for water supplies which, it was claimed, had been available for more than a year.

Sarney stirs Brazil with programme of positive action

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo

After virtual paralysis during Senator Tancred's long illness, the new Brazilian Government has suddenly burst into action.

Congress has voted unanimously in favour of the next president being chosen by direct elections, the date to be decided by a special assembly, to be elected next year. It has also voted to permit new parties to be formed, without any restrictions, which in effect legalizes the various communist parties, some of which have been underground for 38 years.

The proposal for direct elections was sent to Congress by President Sarney who also said his government had inherited a chaotic economic situation. If nothing was done, there would be a deficit of \$16 billion (about £13 billion) between revenue and spending this year - 7 per cent of GNP.

In his analysis and proposals for action, the Finance Minister, Senator Francisco Dornelles, now in Washington to resume negotiations with the IMF, said there would be a 10 per cent cut in public company spending, and by states and cities. There would be tax rises, and government borrowing would increase.

He expected that inflation would be about 200 per cent this year, 30 per cent less than last year, and that the economy would grow by about 4 per cent. Brazil should achieve a \$12 billion trade surplus this year, as the April figures were a big improvement on the first quarter.

The previous negotiations with the IMF were a dead letter, and Senator Dornelles said more realistic terms had to be hammered out. He called for the debt to be renegotiated over 14 to 16 years, and for interest rates and special fees to be reduced to a minimum.

If \$7 billion is to be cut from public spending, the Planning Minister, Senator João Sayad, has announced that \$2.5 billion, twice what was planned by the previous government, will be spent on special emergency programmes this year.

They are designed to repair damage caused by floods in the north-east, where 750,000 people are still homeless, after the heaviest rains in living memory. Elsewhere, 250,000 new homes will be built and 500,000 connected to mains services.

A subsidized basket of basic food will be provided for about 13 million of the worst off, while free school meals will be provided for 30 million.

As the Government an-

nounced some of its plans - details of the fourth national plan and the "social pact" - key elements of policy will be announced soon - strikes continue. Most are being settled amicably after two or three days.

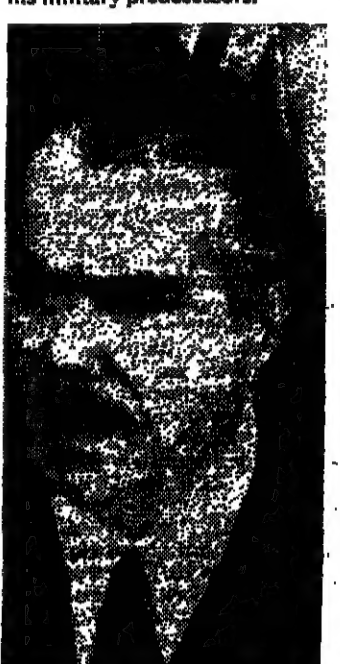
The Minister of Labour and industrialists say they are not worried by what they consider a natural phenomenon after 20 years of military rule. They expect it to peter out within a couple of months.

However, 120,000 industrial workers in the São Paulo area, including the key motor industry, remain on strike after a month-long stoppage. Senator Lúcio Inácio "Lula" da Silva, leader and president of the P.T. (Workers' Party), has called for employers to cease sacking workers, or there would be real danger of mobs smashing machines and factories.

The strikers have tempered their demands in recent days, and negotiations have started again.

The situation is complicated by rivalry between the Workers' Party and the traditional communist parties. But President Sarney is beginning to achieve considerable personal success, and he was welcomed warmly to Rio de Janeiro last week.

An accomplished poet, he is a member of the Brazilian Academy of Letters. His speeches have been stylish, contrasting well with the bombastic style of his military predecessors.



President Sarney: Tackling a host of problems.

Greek poll lists announced

Invective raises tension as leaders vie for votes

From Mario Mediano
Athens

Tension is building in the Greek election campaign as the main parties, the ruling Socialists and the New Democracy opposition, try to impress the electorate with gigantic rallies in provincial cities shown nationwide on state television.

The battle of the leaders' moved last night to the islands of the eastern Aegean, closed to Turkey. As Mr Andreas Papandrou, the Socialist Prime Minister, addressed a large rally on the island of Lesbos, his rival, Mr Constantine Mitsotakis, was speaking at a mass meeting a little to the south, on Samos.

Political invective is acquiring personal overtones, however, especially after a left-wing newspaper published what purported to be a wartime photograph showing Mr Mitsotakis flanked by two smiling German soldiers. It called the New Democracy leader a traitor.

After an impressive meeting in Salonika, Mr Mitsotakis said he had twice been sentenced to death by the Nazis for his resistance work in his native Crete, and announced he was suing the newspaper. He invoked the testimony of Mr John Stanley, a British Army captain who served in Crete during the war, who he said vouched for a resistance leader.

The campaign for the June 2 election went into full swing at the weekend after the parties produced lists of candidates reflecting the image they want to convey to voters.

● New Democracy's list shows a marked bias towards younger and more liberal candidates. Mr John Papanastasiou, former Social Democracy leader, is on the Athens list.

● The Socialists are also trying to broaden their appeal by including fringe elements and left leaders, but the main thrust is to ensure the election of the non-parliamentary technocrats already serving in the Government.

● The pro-Moscow Communist Party hit back by including three Socialist former deputies who have defected and denouncing their former party's failure to bring about real change.

The Government has come under fire for tolerating a band of 100 anarchists to occupy Athens University chemistry faculty after having rampaged for several days through central Athens smashing windows and hurling firebombs.

More than 100 people have been injured in three days, including several policemen. Sixteen youths have been arrested.

Three contest of Turkish op

Nuclear row may halt US Navy's China visit

From Mary Lee, Peking

A visit by US Navy ships to Shanghai, planned for the end of the week, looks likely to be postponed after a Chinese Foreign Ministry official disclosed that the vessels would not be carrying nuclear weapons.

The US has maintained its official position that it is not policy to disclose which vessels carry nuclear weapons.

But it is well known that the remark by Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen, caused a diplomatic row between Washington and Peking.

The remark had been attributed to the party leader, Mr Hu Yaobang, but transcripts reveal that Mr Hu had passed the question, put to him by Australian and New Zealand journalists, over to Mr Zhu to answer.

Washington was put in an embarrassing position because its apparent assurance to Peking that the visiting ships would not carry nuclear arms contrasted with its refusal, several months earlier, to concede to a similar demand from New Zealand, an ally. That refusal led to cancellation of an Anzus naval exercise.

Last month, the Shanghai office of the Foreign Ministry said the port call, by three destroyers, would be on May 18. But on Saturday the US embassy said that no date had been fixed.

Naval sources say it would take only two or three days for the vessels to assemble and enter Shanghai. However, unless the go-ahead comes by Wednesday, the visit will not take place.

Transport union faces injunction as poll restarts

By Our Labour Reporter

The re-run ballot for the leadership of the Transport and General Workers' Union starts today on the eve of a High Court attempt to halt the process.

Solicitors for a Kent farmworker will tomorrow apply for an injunction delaying the poll until the union guarantees to publish branch voting returns for the first election and the fresh ballot.

Mr Moss Evans, present general secretary, yesterday made it clear that the union would not and could not bow to such legal pressures.

His legal advice was that Mr Declan Hughes, a member of the agricultural section, and his solicitors, had misinterpreted the union's rule 13 which governed elections.

Officers press for overseas forces allowance

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

Senior officers serving with the British Army and the Royal Air Force in West Germany fear that the falling spending power of their 65,000 men will lead to a rapid increase in the numbers leaving the services. They are pressing for new allowances to be introduced to compensate for the costs and disadvantages for service overseas.

According to some estimates in the past three years the spending power of an unmarried army corporal in West Germany has fallen by 29 a week, or more than 8 per cent. For a married corporal the position is even worse with a decline of 23 a week.

The estimates take no account of a pay award expected to be announced soon.

Terrorist fears halt fishermen

A Provisional IRA bomb which killed three off-duty soldiers at last year's event has been blamed for a dramatic drop in entries to a Northern Ireland international fishing contest.

The Sealink Classic on Lough Erne, Co Fermanagh, began yesterday with only 113 British entrants, compared with 350 last year.

Yard probe into stolen bullets

An internal police inquiry is being conducted after 12 rounds of ammunition were stolen from the car of a Scotland Yard special branch officer during an undercover assignment in central London.

The inquiry into the incident, which occurred a week ago in Russell Square, will centre on how the bullets came to be in the car in the first place.

TRANSPORT AND GENERAL WORKERS UNION: ANNOUNCEMENT TO MEMBERS

REPEAT BALLOT FOR ELECTION OF TGWU GENERAL SECRETARY

The General Executive Council of the TGWU has decided to hold a repeat ballot for the election of the General Secretary of the Union. Voting will take place between Monday 13 May and Friday 7 June 1985.

As this decision has been the subject of much press comment, we feel it is important to set out for our members the reasons for the decision as well as the arrangements for the ballot.

WHY A REPEAT BALLOT IS BEING HELD.

The original ballot took place between 30 April and 26 May 1984. Up until March of this year, we had received three specific complaints *alleging irregularities* in the ballot last year. Between 1 March and 25 April 1985, following much publicity in the media, we received a further 32 specific complaints many of which claimed that members were unaware that a ballot was taking place or had no opportunity to vote.

This amounted to 35 complaints out of 1.5 million members in 9,000 Branches. What is more, even if all the votes involved in these complaints had been ruled out, these were not enough to affect the result of the election. This includes, of course, the eight complaints in the John Garnett report dated 29 April 1985.

These complaints were fully investigated and the evidence presented to the General Executive Council. The General Executive Council decided that the evidence did not justify a repeat ballot on the grounds of any irregularities in last year's ballot.

However, the General Secretary Elect wrote to the General Executive Council requesting a repeat ballot. He accepted that the evidence of irregularities which had been received did not justify a fresh election. However, he stated that the confidence, trust and unity of the membership had been badly damaged and a cloud hung over the Union. He was convinced that the only answer to the recent events, to which the Union had been subjected, lay in a clear vindication of the reputation of our Union through a repeat ballot. The General Executive Council decided to accede to this request and a repeat ballot will now be held.

HOW YOU CAN VOTE IN THE BALLOT.

Who Can Vote?

You must have been a member of the TGWU for not less than 13 weeks, having paid 13 weeks' contributions and not being more than 13 weeks in arrears. You must present your Membership Card when you vote.

Who Are The Candidates?

Since this is a Repeat Ballot, the nominations for candidates are the same as in 1984. However, some of the candidates who stood last year have decided not to stand in the repeat ballot. The candidates are Bro. Ron Todd of Branch 1/1 and Bro. George Wright of Branch 4/264.

How Do I Register My Vote?

Voting is by secret individual ballot, normally at the workplace though other Branch arrangements can be made. So, first of all, find out the arrangements for your Branch from your Branch Secretary, Shop Steward or District Officer.

To vote, you must produce an up-to-date Union Membership Card showing that you are eligible to vote. You will be given a Ballot Form, which you fill in and place in the special sealed Ballot Box. Your card will be stamped as proof that you have voted.

If you cannot vote at your workplace or branch, you can go to any District or Regional Office of the Union to register your vote (but you can't vote at another Branch). If you need to do this, contact the office to find out about voting arrangements.

Every reasonable effort will be made to ensure that you have an opportunity to vote at your workplace, your Branch or a Union Office.

When Does Voting Take Place?

The first day for voting is Monday 13 May 1985. Voting must be completed by Friday 7 June 1985.

**REMEMBER—THIS ELECTION IS IMPORTANT
SO MAKE SURE YOU USE YOUR VOTE**

Transport and General Workers Union



BRITAIN'S GREATEST UNION

FOR INFORMATION ABOUT THE UNION, WRITE TO TGWU, FREEPOST, LONDON SW1P 3YY (NO STAMP REQUIRED).

Hundreds held as Indians launch hunt for bombers

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

The Indian Government has moved with firmness after the conviction of terrorist booby-trap bombing which has left more than 80 people dead, including several children.

Hundreds of arrests have been made in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. One Indian news agency estimates that 1,500 people have been put under lock and key.

The Home Minister, Mr S. B. Chavan, said the arrests would continue. Delhi police have offered a reward of 100,000 rupees (£4,500) for information leading to the bombers.

Soldiers have been sent on to the streets of Delhi, where they have not been seen since the aftermath of Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination. They are there to prevent Hindu mobs from taking revenge on anyone in a turban.

That fear will be at its highest today when the party most often supported by Hindu communalists, the rightist Bharatiya Janata, has called a general strike. The move has been supported by the Sikh political party here, the Akali Dal, associating itself with the horror caused by the vicious bombings and perhaps hoping thereby to sidetrack any possible feelings against its leadership.

But the Government is in no doubt where the blame should lie. Clearly addressing the Akali leaders, Mr Chavan said: "Now that terrorism has surfaced openly, it is a challenge to the leadership to wake up and understand the

immense damage they are causing to the nation. "I trust that even at this stage they will realise the grave implications of their actions and the extremist forces they have indirectly released. If these forces are not contained and the senseless killing of innocent persons stopped forthwith, the consequences will be grave."

It is now unlikely that the concessions the Government has been making to the Akalis will continue, and there must be at least a possibility that some will be revoked. The likelihood of talks leading to a settlement of the Punjab dispute has receded even further, which is no doubt what the authors of the bomb outrages wanted.

The situation has been made even more difficult for the Government by the resignation of two of the more moderate leaders of the Sikh party, Sant Harbans Singh Longwal, president, and Mr Prakash Singh Badal, a former chief minister.

The resignations apparently pave the way for a takeover of the party by the militants, who are gathering behind Baba Joginder Singh, the 83-year-old father of the slain terrorist leader, Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwala.

Both Sant Longwal and Mr Badal are experienced political operators, however, and they may be gathering behind the membership of the party will resist them to power.

The Army is also back on the streets of Ahmedabad, the principal city of the western state of Gujarat, after a



Shared grief: Shocked Indians consoling each other after the Delhi bombs.

massive resurgence of inter-communal trouble there. Troops took over patrolling the whole of the old city early yesterday after a night of violence. An indefinite curfew was clamped on this part of town.

But in those areas where curfew was relaxed yesterday arson and murder broke out again. Four people died and, according to the police, at least 30 shops were set on fire. The violence in Gujarat, which

began as a protest against favoured treatment given to backward caste students, has now claimed more than 80 lives, 70 in Ahmedabad.

The body-trap bombs in Delhi and surrounding states were mostly hidden in transistor radios - a dreadful temptation to the average Indian who could not see one lying about without either taking it home or switching it on, or both.

Although the first bombs

were left on or under seats in buses, some turned up the next day in city parks. Several were taken home by men out for early morning walks and switched on as their families gathered round. Entire families were killed in this way.

Two bombs were left outside the walls of the Indian parliament building. They were disguised as cricket balls and later defused. Twelve devices were found unexploded and made safe.

Car bomb kills 15 in Tehran

Tehran, (Reuters) - A car bomb exploded in a busy street here near the central bazaar during morning rush-hour yesterday and state radio said 15 people were killed and at least 50 wounded. Many of the victims were blown to pieces.

No one claimed responsibility for the bomb, estimated by police to have contained 110lb of explosives, but the national news agency IRNA blamed "lackeys of US imperialism".

In Paris, the Iranian opposition People's Mujahedin group condemned the bombing and said it was not responsible.

The blast started fires which destroyed eight shops and a warehouse. Twenty buildings were damaged and windows were shattered 250 yards away, police said.

The last big bomb attack in Tehran was in March, when a suicide bomber killed himself and 13 worshippers at the weekly open-air prayer gathering on Tehran University campus.

Yesterday's bomb ripped through the maze of narrow, shop-lined streets in and around the bustling bazaar, close to Imam Khomeini square where a bomb killed dozens of people three years ago.

The area is one of the oldest in the Iranian capital. Most of the victims of the attack were on foot, but several people on a bus were wounded.

Strike-bound Sweden

Palme in front line as lock-out begins

From Christopher Mosey, Stockholm

Sweden will wake up today to find its normally well-ordered life shattered by the worst public-sector labour dispute in its history, with 80,000 white-collar workers locked out in retaliation for a strike by 20,000 of their colleagues, which has disrupted the economy for more than a week.

M Olof Palme, Sweden's Socialist Prime Minister, a fierce critic of Mrs Margaret Thatcher's stand against the British miners, had been unwillingly forced into the role of leader of a major confrontation with the powerful Swedish trade union movement.

Both he and his Labour Minister, Mrs Aina-Greta Leijon, say they have no plans to introduce legislation to end the conflict, the solution taken by Mr Paul Schuster, the Danish Prime Minister, when faced with widespread strike action earlier this year.

But there can be little doubt that the Cabinet considered such action at an emergency meeting at the weekend. Mr Palme as good as admitted this when he said afterwards: "As

the conflict becomes more aggravated, so the discussion as to whether to introduce legislation comes more to the fore, but I am against such a move."

From today a million schoolchildren will be without supervision as 55,000 teachers are locked-out. Schools will remain open and meals will continue to be served.

With air traffic controllers already on strike, all commercial flights in and out of the country remain halted. With customs officers involved, imports and exports are almost at a standstill, and fresh fruit and vegetables will be scarce soon.

With health inspectors on strike, slaughter houses have ceased work and meat supplies are running out.

The lockout became effective at 2am on Saturday as TCO-S, the central union organisation in the dispute, took just 10 minutes to reject a pay rise offer of around 26 a month in December. TCO-S is calling for an immediate rise of around 225 a month.

Refugee dash for Benin

Krako, Benin, May 12 (AFP)

Ten minibuses carrying expelled illegal immigrants broke through police lines at the Nigerian border post of Seme and entered this Benin frontier station early yesterday.

Exasperated by the Nigerian decision to shut the borders on Friday night, when a deadline for 700,000 illegal aliens to quit the country expired, some 200 young immigrants stranded at Seme tore down barriers and rushed across the border in waiting vehicles.

South Lebanon confrontation

UN forces approach hour of crisis

From Robert Fisk, Beit Yaboun, southern Lebanon

The gunman were a ragged bunch: a fat man in an ill-fitting, stained jacket, a thin teenager wearing a T-shirt with a skull and crossbones on the front and two youths in cowboy hats. They all held Russian-made Kalashnikov assault rifles as they stood beneath a cluster of trees.

In almost any other part of Lebanon, the Israelis would have called them "terrorists". But down here, at Beit Yaboun, things are a little different.

For the four gunmen were deep in conversation with a bespectacled Israeli Army lieutenant while 10 Israeli soldiers, in full uniform, lounged at the other side of the road.

Just up the road, three blue-helmeted Irish soldiers of the United Nations Army in southern Lebanon watched with something approaching disinterest. They see Army "militia" every day.

For about another three weeks, things will remain the same. Then may come the UN's hour of crisis in southern Lebanon.



General Callaghan: Forbids officers to talk to press.

The reason for this is simple. The bulk of the Israeli Army will stage its final withdrawal to the international frontier at the beginning of June, at which point they intend to hand over their strongly fortified buffer zone to the "SLA" militia, which the Israelis have armed and trained for two years and into which they have poured tens of thousands of dollars.

"SLA" men were responsible for a massacre in eastern Lebanon last year, but the UN's concern is much closer to home.

Already, the Israelis have sent heavily armed gunmen into the US zone. At the village of Safed in the Ghazal area, for example, 10 militiamen stopped my car even though I was driving in the Israeli buffer territory. All were

members of the Israeli-financed "SLA", and one was holding an anti-tank rocket-launcher which was pointed at my car.

In the village of Bradchit, in the Irish UN zone, two gunmen have set up a roadblock and stop all motorists to ask for identity papers.

Israeli ministers, who have fully approved the deployment of the "SLA" in the new buffer area, have said that the 5,600-strong UN force in southern Lebanon - originally sent there to ensure Israel's withdrawal to the international border after its 1978 invasion - serves no purpose. Now Israeli officials are saying that UN soldiers may be in danger from attacks by Shia Muslim gunmen.

But with the exception of one incident in the Finnish battalion area, every confrontation that UN troops have experienced in the past few weeks has been either with Israel's proxy militia or with Israeli troops themselves.

UN officers are therefore voicing ever more loudly their suspicion that the Israeli gunmen to use their "SLA" intend to use the UN's position untenable, and that with the United Nations force gone, Israel would be free to turn its "scorched earth" policy against southern Lebanon in the event of an attack across the border.

The UN has refused permission for the "SLA" to enter its territory. So the Israeli Army has sent its Lebanese gunmen into the UN zone accompanied by Israeli troops, something which the UN soldiers are powerless to prevent. That is how the 10 militiamen who stopped my car reached Safed.

In the past few days Israeli officers have been visiting UN units to tell them that in future they will have to negotiate with the "SLA" without expecting Israeli assistance. The UN has repeated that it will not allow the "SLA" through its lines.

In the meantime, the Israelis have been building yet more earthen fortresses on the hills of southern Lebanon within the UN zone. Above Bradchit, for example, they have dug a series of new earth revetments and positioned behind them a Merkava tank.

Incredibly, at this dramatic moment in the history of the UN force in Lebanon, its commander, General William Callaghan, has still found time to issue a curious series of orders to all his officers, forbidding them to talk to journalists. Perhaps the general knows something that others do not.

Unita seize Briton

Lisbon (Reuters) - Anti-government rebels in Angola said yesterday that they had seized a diamond mine in the north-east of the country and captured a British engineer.

The rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita) said in a communiqué issued in Lisbon that on Friday its forces attacked and captured the mine at Luao, south-east of the mining town of Luanda in Angola province.

A British engineer, Mr Stephen Bows, aged 34, was taken prisoner in the raid. Unita added that the Angolan President, Mr Jose Eduardo dos Santos, was speaking at Luao on the same day as the attack.

Unita, whose forces captured 22 foreigners including three Britons in a raid on the Kafunfo diamond mines in Lunda last December, repeated earlier warnings that foreigners working in Angola were at risk. The 22 were later released unharmed.

BRINGING HOME THE BACON.



Every weekday since 1970, Mercedes artics have been leaving the Robirch factory at Burton-on-Trent with their consignments of meat products for Enfield, Amersham, Barnsley, Manchester, Peterborough, Caldicot, Tyne and Wear, Lylesham, Narberth, Norwich and Bridgend.

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THE ARTS

Mario Vargas Llosa's latest prize-winning novel is published in Britain today.

Nicholas Shakespeare met the man who lives with a price on his head

Tapping a volcano of cultures

On his arrival in London last week, Mario Vargas Llosa was telephoned from Peru with news that a commando of the terrorist organization Sendero Luminoso had just been captured. On him he carried a hit list. At the top was Vargas Llosa's name.

In his flat overlooking the tranquil roofs of Knightsbridge, Peru's leading novelist sits back after a jog in Hyde Park and shrugs sanguinely. "If you are a Peruvian today, you are a menaced person," he says. His face divides between two still penetrating eyes and a mouth that moves all the time in search of the right word or a smile.

"There is violence everywhere in my country. What is terrible is that to defend the fragile possibility of peace makes you a social enemy to a fanatical group."

Under the ideological leadership of Abimael Guzman, a plump professor with kidney trouble from Ayacucho University, the guerrillas of Sendero Luminoso have, since 1980, conducted a chilling campaign of bombing, assassination and wholesale massacre.

"Peru is such a volcano of cultures," Vargas Llosa explains in fluent English. (In the 1960s and during Peru's dictatorship he lived and lectured in London.) "It lives at the same time in the 20th century, in the Middle Ages and in the Stone Age. It needs bridges. Guzman does the opposite. He gives a justification for different groups to impose their goals through violence. In a country like this the only result is a catastrophe. It becomes impossible to know where politics finishes and common delinquency starts."

Vargas Llosa's standing in Peru is

that of a 19th century writer in Europe. The belief that literature can provide answers to real and important questions means his opinion is sought on social, moral and, inevitably, political matters. Such was the chaos of the situation when President Belaunde offered him the post of Prime Minister. After a day's deliberation he decided he was no something for the country. I would have accepted," he says.

"But it would have been a great sacrifice. It is much more important for me to have the chance of writing good novels than to be a good Peruvian prime minister."

Vargas Llosa's novels, which include *Conversation in the Cathedral* and *Unto Julia and the Scriptwriter*, are among the finest coming out of Latin America. His latest, *The War of the End of the World*, only confirms his position alongside Borges and Asturias.

On March 28, on his 45th birthday, he learnt it had won the Hemingway-Ritz prize, at \$50,000 the world's largest prize for fiction. Next day, almost in a scene from his own work, there was a grand dinner at the Paris Ritz with Hemingway's daughters. At each table a television set played a video from the absent sponsor, the Sultan of Brunei, who talked about the importance of literature.

The Sultan's prize was justly awarded for *The War of the End of the World* is a massive novel, in the 19th century tradition, massive in content, in its ambitions, in its technical achievement. When reading it you are aware as you are not aware

with many modern novels that you are reading a work of great literature.

Set in the 1890s in the backlands of Brazil it describes how a fanatical preacher, known as "the Counsellor", inspires a motley band of disciples and petty criminals to rebel against the new republic, believing it to be the Anti Christ. In its turn the government suspects a British-funded monarchist plot. Troops are sent to quell the rebellion in Canudos. They are heavily defeated. Two more expeditions are mounted, with similar results, before the community is finally wiped out leaving almost 40,000 dead.

"I wanted to write a novel of adventure, something that could be equivalent to the works of Dumas, Hugo, Conrad. The story of Canudos was a real light to my perverted inclination for melodrama. I was immediately struck by the reciprocal blindness provoked by the two kinds of ideology - religious and political - and how this resulted in catastrophe."

"Ideology is for me a fiction that doesn't realize it is fiction. Canudos shows how the functioning of this kind of fiction can destroy a society: how an invention takes root and pushes people to act in ways where reason evaporates, how a delusion can be so strong that it transforms reality."

Vargas Llosa began the novel in 1978 when he was a visiting professor at Cambridge, a period he describes as "the happiest time of my life". After a first draft he visited the 25 villages where the Counsellor had preached. Canudos itself is now covered by an artificial lake. Around it can still be found spent bullets.

opera, find themselves substantial sponsors in Martini and Rossi, and in every conceivable way set themselves up for comparison with any one of their sponsor's professional beneficiaries.

Aida, their anniversary production which runs with *Don Giovanni* until May 18, not only survives but thrives from such comparison. A superbly robust and disciplined chorus of a hundred, a very much smaller orchestra, troupes of dancers and a distinctive band of principals are kept in order by one woman, Irene McCraith, who is repulsive, chorus mistress, and conductor. Her achievement at each level is formidable. Helped by the economy and musicality of Norman White's stylish production, her pacing is sharp and vigorous enough to propel Verdi's drama of private encounter and public display, yet sufficiently malleable to seek out the lyricism within Michael De Costa's boldly defined Amonasso and to give supportive stability to Anne Rhodes's vocally and physically small scale Aida. With a powerful Italianate Radames in Michael Tomlinson and a memorable Ramfis in James Powell, stamina is the only problem - that and less justifiably some sluggish curtain calls.

The many exits and entrances offered by the Crucible's stage, stimulates splendidly bold swatches of action crossing every angle of Jim Ford's ochre geometry: obelisk, arch and stepped rostrum. But even with monitor television screens dotted everywhere, an intolerable strain is put on ensemble, and *Don Giovanni*, to crack under such pressure. Despite a vocally secure Don in Roderick Hunt and a positively pleasurable Don Ottavio (Melvin White) and Donna Anna (Pauline Wilson) it is here that the company's amateur bones show through their otherwise remarkably resilient skin.

Terry Hobson is a less authoritative presence in the pit and even the company's obvious flare and enthusiastic team spirit can do little with the over-recent production of Bill Royston. In a world of Losey's Berghaus and Vicks it is a refreshing find the gloss receding; but no Mozart, least of all this, benefits from a totally matt finish.

Hilary Finch

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Vargas Llosa: 'If you are a Peruvian you are menaced'

Vargas Llosa may insist that "literature which is subordinate to actuality is perishable", but there is a temptation to see in this novel a parallel with contemporary Peru. Much as the shadowy figure of Guzman mesmerizes his followers, so are the Counsellor's simple disciples ready in his name to "do anything and everything".

Vargas Llosa is aware of the ambivalence in his own position, of a tension between the material which inspires his fiction and a moral obligation on him to try to change the

reality. "As a writer what I like is extremism, melodrama, adventure, excesses. If only one could concentrate these excesses into art and literature and resign oneself to the bourgeois art of compromise: in politics". He reflects a moment as if worried that he might then have nothing to write about. "Perhaps the reason we have such good literature in Latin America is that everything goes so badly we do have marvellous subjects to write about."

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PUBLISHING

Protecting the bookseller

It is improbable that anyone would learn the book-buying habit as a result, only of regular visits to the public library. He or she who borrows merely - that is, exclusively - is unlikely to buy. Why purchase a book if you may borrow it free, or at least on the rates? There are, of course, reasons, and not only to impress your friends.

Although the majority of copies sold of most titles end up on institutional shelves, if individuals stopped buying books many titles would cease to be published. The more copies a book sells, the smaller number as a percentage of the total sold, will find their way into libraries. Thus the most substantial sellers, on any publisher's list, subsidize the modest sellers, and those modest sellers may, by contributing to learning and knowledge - be more considerable than the big sellers.

It is perhaps not widely known that many bookshops, large and small, obtain a considerable part of their turnover - that rather than profits, since margins are tight - by supplying books to libraries and schools.

At the annual conference of the Booksellers' Association, held last week in Brighton, the president, Grant Paton, from Glasgow, said in his opening address to the assembled booksellers and publishers: "School supply gives booksellers a vital contact with the schools and it brings both teachers and children into their shops."

It is estimated that during 1983 two-thirds of all books sold to schools and libraries went through retail bookshops. Yet between 1976 and 1983 stockholding booksellers lost almost 20 per cent of school business handled. Mr Paton quoted a recent Euromonitor survey which estimated that it is bookshops with a turnover of between £50,000 and £220,000 who most rely on business with schools.

There are just under 5,000 stockholding bookshops in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Small bookshops with a turnover of less than £60,000 make up more than 50 per cent of all bookshops in the BA.

Booksellers and publishers in Brighton - the BA conference is arguably more important to publishers than it is to booksellers, as it is the only occasion in the year certain publishers

design to meet booksellers, at least socially - were studying with some anxiety the results of the local England and Wales county council elections. Seven educational authorities have, in the last year or two, elected - as they see it - to save money by buying books direct from publishers and not through their local booksellers.

It was feared that Humber-side would be the next educational authority to disperse with bookshops in the area and try to buy direct from publishers. To start with certain publishers saw little wrong with supplying certain educational authorities direct: although they were obliged to give hefty discounts, they avoided having to deal with a multiplicity of small outlets.

Most publishers are now persuaded that even a mediocre and undercapitalized bookshop is more useful to them than no bookshop. Thus the siren calls from Humber-side have not been responded to as euphorically as the authority would like, and in return for agreeing to open an account with Humber-side, publishers have imposed conditions to protect local booksellers.

School books, which are - or used to be - bought in bulk, are supplied at non-net prices. That is, they may be sold at any price negotiated and agreed between seller and purchaser. The majority of books in any stockholding bookshop are offered at such prices, which is to say that they may not be sold at a price less than that fixed by the publisher and which should appear on the dust-jacket. Many publishers are now refusing to supply the direct purchasing organizations of educational authorities with set books at trade terms, which is certainly a step in the right direction.

The book trade is complex, as Mr Paton reminded his audience. And the market is small: some 4,817 outlets selling 270,000 titles - 50,000 of which are replaced by new titles each year, from 2,500 British publishers to about two million people and generating a turnover, in 1984, of £995m.

The trade cannot afford to lose the educational market. Nor can the country, with education being squeezed, afford to lose any more bookshops.

E. J. Craddock

Television

In the fast lane

George McNeill, the McNeill of Transil, is celebrated by Scots, could out-run a racehorse at his peak. He thinks, and for one believe him: that he could have made it to the Olympic finals had he not been excluded from amateur athletics because, as a 16-year-old, he signed professional forms for Hibernian.

When soccer proved to be the wrong sport, he applied to run as an amateur and, turned professional, his application was ignored. At 36, we saw in Barry Crockett's excellent *The Cornet and The Crown*, the start of another of Yorkshire's *Once in a Lifetime* series, that he is a formidable performer.

He won the Powderhall at his second attempt, the professional sprint championship, and went on to win the Stawell Easter Gift, run in Australia, which honours professional runners, financially and publicly. But, as the years passed, he acquired a doppelgänger in the muscular form of Jim Thomson, now 24 and a comparative strapping.

Mr McNeill put him down a few times but last year Mr Thomson who, though he

seemed to have plenty left, said he "put his aggression into running, felt his time had come". Mr Crockett recorded their clash and the occasion, the Langholm Riding. Two hundred years ago, an Edinburgh court granted the people of this village in the Scottish borders the right to their common lands for aye. Every July they celebrate it with a gallop led by an elected cornet.

There are foot races and much festivity. Everyone benefits, not least the whisky distillers it seemed. Mr Crockett welded the stories of the riding and the McNeill-Thomson clash with skill.

At Langholm last year, over 90 metres, Mr Thomson's youth triumphed. Mr McNeill quit the field, dry-eyed but shunning the prize-giving. One felt, however, that for some he would remain Number One.

Channel 4 in Terror and the Terrorists, concentrated on the latter. This Saturday's programme will look at governmental response. Producers Herbert Krosney and Stephen Segaller presented a dramatic, thoroughly researched though inevitably depressing study.

Dennis Hackett

David Robinson at Cannes

Arriving from Argentina, a country which has made little mark in international cinema since the prime of Leopoldo Torre Nilsson, twenty years ago, *La Historia Oficial* is easily the best film to appear at Cannes so far this year.

Luis Puenzo, the director and (with Aida Bortnik) co-writer, has spent the last twenty years making commercials and a couple of features which gave no hint of the force in this film.

It is, perhaps, an instance of a talent inspired by history: the dramatic events of 1983 when the Malvinas War produced a new self-awareness and spirit of revolt against the tyrannies of the years that had gone before. The great quality of the film though is that while concentrating upon a single, intimate story, it has a much wider application: it speaks of the dangers in every society for decent people who may well condone and promote, through ignorance and acceptance, the worst evils of totalitarianism.

The film tells the story of an intelligent, good-natured woman, wonderfully contented in her life with a devoted husband and their little adopted daughter - until the day she suddenly realizes that the child may be one of the "Desaparecidos", the people who disap-

peared under the military tyranny.

The story acquires a real tragic dimension through the performance of Norma Aleandro, which is unlikely to be topped as contender for Cannes' Best Actress Award.

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Tamas Vasary

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Like Barenboim and Ashkenazy, Tamas Vasary is seen as frequently on podium as on piano stool these days. Even when he is at the keyboard he is often directing other players at the same time.

So to hear him for once, "lonesome tonight", was a privilege in more than one sense. Vasary must get a great deal out of conducting, because his pianism has such an exuberant sweep (particularly evident here in a second half of Chopin) that it is difficult to fathom why he would ever want to do anything else.

Perhaps this is a quiescent, restless spirit. That would certainly accord with his Beethoven interpretations. In the Sonata in D, Op 28, Vasary emphasized almost stridently the jagged markings and disrupted sforzandi: probing into the subliminal turbulence which really makes a nonsense of this work's "Pastorale" nickname. Similarly, in another titled sonata, the "Pastorale" C minor, it was the agitated propulsions of the outer movements, rather than the Adagio's famous falling cadences (rather sternly delivered) which made the greater impression.

Concerts

Vasary's touch, slightly uneven at times in the Beethoven pieces, was sparkling in his Chopin parade. The G minor Ballade and the B minor Scherzo were shaped with a frequent outburst of red-blooded excitement being balanced by some affecting, but never mannered, phrasing in the lyrical sections. The A flat Waltz, Op 42, was taken at a mercurial speed.

If the rubato element in his interpretation of two mazurkas seemed occasionally over-exaggerated, too remote from the metre, his performance of the A flat Polonaise, Op 53, seemed to me to get the pacing, the rubato, and just about everything else right.

Richard Morrison

Songmakers' Almanac

Wigmore Hall

"What next, O elegiac one?" The address was from a Swabian pastor to the gatekeepers he fancied had just sung him a strain from *La clemenza di Tito*. And if the whimsical and facetious tended to surface from the Songmakers' latest Almanac, it was hardly their fault: it merely reflected the near-impossibility of presenting, as public entertainment, a

just portrait of Eduard Mörike. Germany's most deceptive and elusive of romantic lyric poets.

His life offered no helpful narrative. So Graham Johnson had to be, more cunningly thematic than ever, and shuffle the Schoeck, Wolf, Schumann and Brahms settings into groups which hardly furthered the poet's cause. "Love and loss" gave Richard Jackson time to sing himself in his Wolf "an die Geliebte", exquisitely detailed by Johnson, bore itself up in a powerful legato of verbal as well as musical phrasing.

"Fairytale, fable and folk-song" presented the poet, somewhat unfortunately, as living in a gingerbread house of the coyest Teutonic fantasy. Jennifer Smith yielded to the temptation to pinch just too hard the cheeks as Wolf's "Nixie Redford", while Sarah Walker conjured up a refreshingly macho "Elfenlied".

The best part of the evening was "Midnight and morning", darker, longer glimpses into the German dream, with Wolf's "Um Mitternacht" drawn into vocal infinity by Sarah Walker.

Martino Tirino continues his Schubert Piano Sonata series on May 15 and 25, and June 5, 15 and 25, not on the 11th of either month, as I misleadingly stated last week.

Hilary Finch

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THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY



There is a growing demand for information about medicines. Patients expect to know the drugs they are prescribed, doctors need to prescribe rationally, regulatory authorities need to protect the public, scientists need to plan the development of new medicines.

Much information comes from basic laboratory research including studies using animals. But the key information depends on careful scientific studies in humans, and particularly in one: a small dose of a beta-blocker such as propranolol has no effect on breathing in a healthy person but could kill an asthmatic patient in less than an hour. If drugs are to be used safely and new drugs developed, the need for clinical trials is compelling.

THE TRIALS

The information sought in human studies depends largely on the stage in the drug's development. With few exceptions (such as preliminary studies of drugs used for the treatment of cancers), the initial studies are performed in healthy volunteers. They usually last hours rather than days, and are designed to discover whether the effects predicted from animal studies occur in man, how the doses given relate to the effects, how the drug is distributed in the body and how it is excreted. These studies take place in hospitals or medical schools, in independent (private) clinical research centres or the laboratories of the larger pharmaceutical companies.

After this preliminary data clinical studies begin in patients suffering from the condition for which the drug is intended. These are essentially designed to assess the effects on the disease process and the drug's manifestations. As the period of investigation continues the trials take on a wider scope, comparing the new drug with established medicines, investigating its unwanted effects and its acceptability by patients, noting interactions with other medicines and discovering how the daily dosage is best divided.

The number of subjects in the earlier patient studies may be no more than 20, but by the time the drug is marketed, studies will probably have involved 1,000 to 2,000 patients over 18 months or longer.

The research at this stage will have been largely funded by the drug manufacturer who will have designed the studies to provide the necessary information to persuade the Committee on Safety of Medicines (CSM) that the project is effective and safe. On this evidence (plus that obtained during basic research) the CSM will advise the Minister of Health whether or not to grant a licence for marketing. In the period 1973 to 1977, 101 of the 115

or so licence applications for new drugs were granted. Once the licence is issued drug trials take on a different character. Many are undertaken to establish and consolidate the medicinal role of the drug and possibly to investigate ways of extending it, while others are designed to challenge the company's original claims.

Some may also investigate tangential aspects of the new drug. For example, the antihypertensive drug minoxidil, which can cause embarrassing hairiness when used to treat high blood pressure, is now being investigated for the treatment of baldness. During this phase the bulk of research funding continues to come from the pharmaceutical industry, but additional sponsorship is provided by independent bodies (such as the Medical Research Council, the Wellcome Trust), from specialist charities (such as the Asthma Research Council or British Heart Foundation) and from various levels within the DHSS.

THE RISKS

The risks associated with clinical drug trials derive either from the investigative procedures or from the drug itself. Early studies in healthy volunteers generally involve placing a needle in a vein or artery, introducing a tube into the stomach, inhaling substances that can cause wheezing etc. Such manoeuvres are likely to cause transient discomfort but could also conceivably lead to permanent damage. However, in the hands of the skilled researcher it would be unreasonable to consider these a threat. Most are used routinely in patients, and when used in healthy volunteers in one centre over a period of 12 years they were without complication in all but four of 29,162 participants - in none of these was damage permanent.

Damage from the drug itself is the greater unknown. Preliminary studies in animals will have screened out drugs that produce predictable damage, but *Homo sapiens*, like all other species, is idiosyncratic and so any new drug must be introduced with caution.

For this reason early studies are performed under close supervision, using small doses given by personnel equipped to deal with medical emergencies. The risk of serious damage is therefore very small and for the study population as a whole is likely to be outweighed by the gains provided by the chance discovery in a "healthy" volunteer of a treatable condition such as hypertension or anaemia.

In patients involved in trials the risks tend to be less immediate and more often associated with the drug itself. These must be balanced against the risks of the established therapy and of the disease. Furthermore, because of the close supervision afforded to patients at this

Drug trials - the search for safety

Twice in the past year students acting as guinea-pigs in drug trials have died. The Royal College of Physicians is drawing up new guidelines on the use of human volunteers, and the Department of Health is under pressure to produce statutory rules and establish a system of guaranteed compensation when things do go wrong. Questions have been raised about whether payment to take part in trials is an inducement to volunteers to take risks. JOE COLLIER examines the background and issues in the testing of new drugs on humans inside and outside hospitals.



stage they get more meticulous attention than in routine practice. Trials also tend to improve the relationship between patient and doctor so that difficulties and misunderstandings are more rapidly resolved. This special relationship often continues after the trial.

COMPENSATION FOR INJURY

The lack of interest by the regulatory authorities in the procedural aspects of drug trials is embarrassing. The DHSS offers minimal guidance on the proper conduct of drug trials and the Medicines Act does not provide for compensation for subjects who suffer mishap. It has been left to the Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry (ABPI) to provide guidelines on compensation.

Those covering healthy volun-

teers (ABPI, 1984) require compensation to be paid for injury caused by the subject's participation. The overriding principle is that where a healthy person volunteers in good faith, it is essential to ensure that if he or she does not remain healthy, compensation should be paid no matter who, or what, was at fault. This approach was upheld by the Phillips Jones case. A large sum was paid to his family, albeit out of court, although it had not been proved that the drug under study, midazolam, caused his death.

For patients, arrangements for compensation are a little different. The ABPI guidelines (1983) advise that for patients taking part in pre-marketing studies companies should pay compensation if, on balance of probability, injury was attributable to the medicine under trial.

Unfortunately the recommendations are vague about the compensation and are not legally binding. Nor do they apply to

subjects injured in trials not sponsored by a drug company.

Some safeguards are, however, provided by Ethical Committees. In Britain every research establishment, pharmaceutical company or general practitioner has access to such a committee, and a scientist considering a clinical trial is expected to obtain its approval beforehand. Membership varies, but most would include senior clinicians experienced in research, a general practitioner, a nurse and at least one lay person. Some may also include a clinical pharmacologist, a lawyer and a statistician. Their function is to protect the interests and rights of subjects and researchers, and the good name of institutions.

The committee acts on behalf of the subjects to ensure that the researcher is adequately qualified and experienced, and will undertake the investigation with due discretion and safety precautions; that the subject takes part voluntarily with-

out emotional or economic pressures and has been clearly informed of the study's objectives and risks. The committee also ensures that a compensation scheme exists where a study is sponsored by a company and should satisfy itself that the research objectives are justifiable.

Pressures to seek an ethical committee's approval come from several directions. The CSM forbids the provision of a certificate for most clinical trials unless they have been approved by an ethical committee, funding by bodies such as the MRC is conditional upon approval, many health districts require that approved trials only can be undertaken, and finally medical journals are unwilling to publish an article on a clinical trial if it has not been approved.

Despite such safeguards problems remain. Firstly, there is no legal obligation to seek the advice of the committee. Secondly, the issue of emotional and/or economic inducements is difficult to control. Money should certainly be paid to cover expenses or inconvenience, but at what figure does this become an inducement? Finally, most committees do not have the experience or influence to ascertain, and then forbid, research that is unlikely to provide justifiable advancement. Studies still occur which, from the outset, are incapable of providing convincing data or can only give results that are of trivial medical or scientific value.

Many feel that research done on drugs that are either the same as, or only minor modifications of, existing compounds (two thirds of the drugs introduced annually into the UK market) puts subjects at unnecessary risk, wastes vast amounts of money and ties up valuable resources.

THE INFORMATION TRAP

There is a need for understanding to advance on a broad front and for the information gained to be distributed quickly and reliably. This is frustrated in two ways: firstly, with the present sponsorship arrangements, research is concentrated in too few fields. It is commonplace for companies to develop a "new drug" which has properties essentially identical to a dozen others already marketed. The real requirements are to consolidate understanding of drugs already available (for example we still do not know for how long to give an antibiotic for ear infection) and to direct research to "orphan" topics, such as paediatrics or geriatrics, neither of which attract sufficient sponsorship.

Secondly, it takes far too long for important lessons learned from research to be implemented by prescribing doctors. The pharmaceutical industry holds the initiative, and its annual promotion budget of £180 million provides rapid dissemination of necessary rather than biased advice. The DHSS, using one-fifth of this sum on advising doctors about drugs, cannot compete. Despite convincing studies in the late 1960s, many children with diarrhoea still receive antibiotics when the appropriate (and safer) approach is to give fluid replacement, and asthma patients still die because of failure to give adequate steroid therapy.

Similarly, clear information rarely reaches patients. The Medicines Regulations 1977 do not require that information be provided with medicines, nor stipulate what form it should take if produced.

THE FUTURE

Society rightly demands information about medicines but for this to be forthcoming individuals must recognise the need for participation in clinical trials. However, the greatest advantages can be achieved only if the interests of research are widened, if the distribution of information is improved, and if ethical committees consider more seriously the medical and scientific value of each project.

For its part government should recognize formally that since risks to subjects are inevitable it should offer guidelines on the conduct of investigations and ensure compensation in the event of injury. The DHSS seems bent on avoiding this issue. Why else would it have misleadingly briefed the Minister of Health to say in the House of Commons on April 16 that the Medicines Commission and the Royal College of Physicians had looked into the need for statutory regulations covering drug trials in volunteers and decided "that statutory regulations are not required"?

What has actually happened is that the Medicines Commission has asked the Royal College of Physicians to advise on these matters. There have been no detailed deliberations as yet, and it is improper for the Minister to announce that these have taken place and conclusions reached.

The changes suggested here will take time but many of their ends can be achieved already. Before agreeing to take part in a clinical trial ask the researcher the following questions: has the trial been approved by your ethical committee, are there arrangements for compensation in the event of mishap, are the results of this study likely to provide a real and useful advance in understanding and, finally, if you were in my position would you be prepared to volunteer? If the answer to these questions is "yes" I believe one should feel duty bound to participate.

The author is Senior Lecturer and Honorary Consultant in Clinical Pharmacology at St George's Hospital, Tooting.

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An exotic jade tower makes an imposing centrepiece. Around it lie expensive pieces of jewellery and iconography - an unlikely display for a consumers' advice bureau.

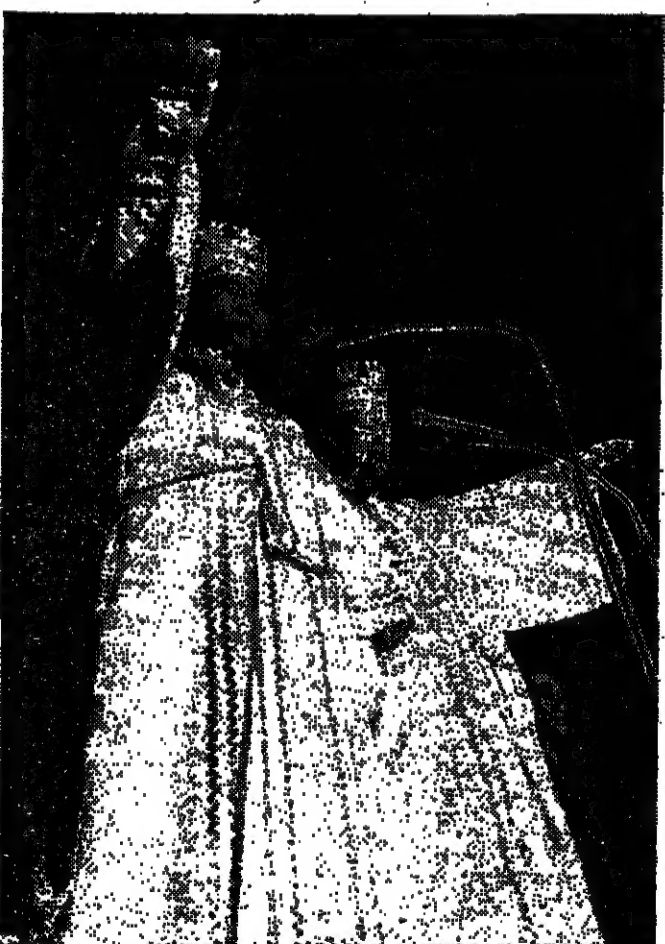
Every one of them cost thousands of pounds and every one was sold as having religious significance, under the high-pressure sales techniques of a crusading church preying on personal loss or fear of the hereafter. The display is a response to widespread and aggressive fund-raising in Japan by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church.

This is how Mr Moon finances the church's worldwide activities, according to the most senior church figure to break with the organization, Mr Yoshikazu Soejima. Mr Soejima, slight and precisely-spoken, was previously editor of a Unification Church-related newspaper. He is thus uniquely qualified to describe the church's workings from the inside.

The towers, jewellery and other expensive trinkets make up a special display at the consumers' advice centre in Tokyo, dedicated to warning against Moonie selling methods. These direct sales, and proceeds from Moon companies in Japan and Korea, raise enormous sums of money for the Moonies, much of which is channelled to the United States and other investment areas. Moon investments include the Washington Times newspaper, land, hotels, a bank and a publishing company in Uruguay, at least four South Korean companies, real estate and a tuna fishing fleet in the United States.

Mr Soejima estimates that 200 billion yen, or about £746 million, has been sent from Japan to fund Mr Moon's activities abroad over the past 10 years.

Mr Moon's enterprises cover a broad range in both Japan and South Korea. In Korea his firms



Sun Myung Moon: Leadership called into question.

are involved in everything from ginseng, to the manufacture of arms, particularly M16 rifles for the Korean armed forces.

Though the church is a registered charity organization claiming to be dedicated to the highest Christian ideals, its ways of raising money and controlling its 300,000 members in Japan rather resemble those of the communist regimes which Sun Myung Moon is so dedicated to combating.

Typical targets for the Moonie sales force are young

women, and, old people, both increasingly vulnerable and isolated in a Japan which lays less and less emphasis on family ties.

Mr Soejima, formerly editor of the Moonie-influenced newspaper *Sekai Nippo* (World Daily News), details the church's fund-raising organization: "There is a company called Happy World. Happy World is on top of a nationwide selling organization with ten main selling agents. Under them are more agencies or special agents.

About 3,000 people belong to them."

The church denies direct affiliation to such businesses. Its public relations officer says: "The church does not benefit from the activities of Happy World, but there are 300,000 members of the church so we wouldn't be surprised if some of our members work for Happy World." The president of Happy World is a member of the church.

At Mr Soejima's newspaper, employees had to raise 20 million yen a month even if it meant them making street collections and selling to achieve their target.

Compliance in this as in most of the other commercial activities of the church, is ensured by the fear of many members that Mr Moon may be the "Christ" figure that he claims to be and could condemn them to hell in the hereafter.

A nurse of 26 describes how she became drawn into the church when a man claiming to be a hanko (Japanese personal cypher) salesman told her the soul of an ancestor had not been taken into heaven. That was one reason she was not yet married. "For seven or eight hours he kept talking like this. Around midnight I made a contract to buy the hanko."

A few days later he called her saying there was an exhibition of vases and treasure towers. "Again he said someone had not gone to heaven; my mother had died the previous year."

Eventually, like dozens of others, she bought a treasure tower for two million yen.

About 80 per cent of the church's membership in Japan are women, who seem more susceptible to pressure from pseudo-religious concepts than men. However, even the loyal female membership of the church balked at a subsequent decree from Mr Moon's jail cell - that no church women were to be permitted to marry before

35. Coming on top of the singular failure of many of the marriages resulting from Moon mass-weddings, it is little wonder that Mr Soejima claims that as many as 80 of the church leadership in Japan now question Mr Moon's decisions.

The same disaffection is not evident among the rank and file. "Seventy per cent of the membership don't oppose anything that the Reverend Moon says because they fear that something might happen after their deaths... what the Unification Church hopes now is that something bad will happen to me," says Mr Soejima. Since he left the church he has had to change address frequently, he says.

Church officials deny that. "As he was our brother we think he might come back to us like the prodigal son, so we don't want to criticize him."

Mr Moon maintains such a following in Japan, in spite of his methods, partly because distance lends enchantment to the view. He has not set foot in Japan since 1977. "If Reverend Moon was actually in Japan and

if more people could actually meet him I think the Unification Church would lose more members", said Mr Soejima. He claims the church has made little headway in terms of membership in the United States, and even now numbers only about 3,000.

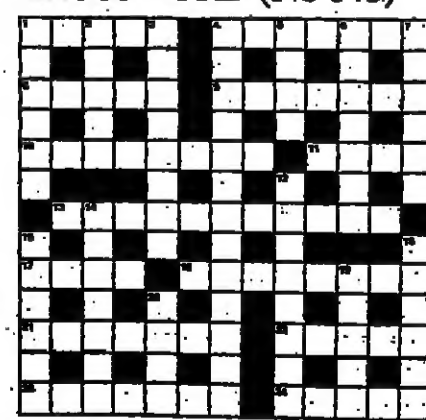
Church funds appear to flow into property, the Washington Times, and anti-communist propaganda efforts such as the annual World Media Conference held in Tokyo last year. The church denied any connection with the conference, but Unification Church staff in Japan were everywhere to be seen. The master of ceremonies was Sun Myung Moon's chief aide, Colonel Bo Hi Pak, who tried to portray the United States as some kind of satan for jailing Mr Moon on tax evasion charges.

But among the conservative young of Asia and the United States, Mr Moon's anti-communist message catches the flavour of the establishment on both sides of the Pacific.

David Watts

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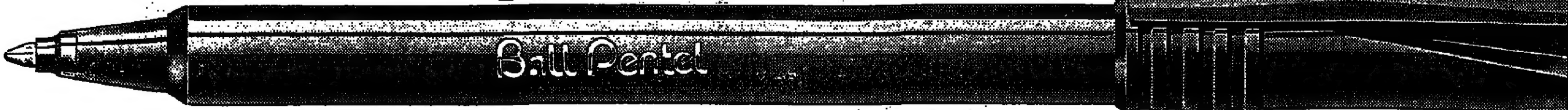
- ACROSS
1 Optical maser (5)
4 Week's third day (7)
8 Russian whip (5)
9 Categories (7)
10 Advance by jumps (6)
11 Asian bean plant (4)
13 Loan maker (5,6)
17 Tiles support (4)
18 Load trailer (6,4)
21 Archbishop (7)
22 Sugar-like (5)
23 Absurdity (7)
24 Shatter (5)



- DOWN
1 Probable (6)
2 Hirohito reign (5)
3 Formally approved (8)
4 Trigeminal neuralgia (2,10)
5 Panache (4)

- 6 Settle (7)
7 Syzyphian (3,3)
12 Examination (6)
14 Rock outcrop (7)
15 Blunder (4,2)
16 Seize (6)
19 Last Greek letter (5)
20 Group (4)

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MONDAY PAGE

At last a show of one's own

Sloane Rangers, those unmistakable, exclusive and often rowdy members of the British upper middle-classes, are to be sent up in their very own revue next month. Alan Franks went to meet Ned Sherrin, the show's deviser and director, to discuss the fruity foibles of Rangerdom.

The Sloane Ranger is ten years old, and that's official. It was 1975 when Peter York, the witest of the species and most relentless chronicler of the first decade, wrote his seminal article in *Harpers & Queen* to identify this glibly but immensely viewable stratum of the English Upper Middle Class.

Sloanes have gone from strength to strength, elbowing the recession aside as though it were just another parvenu, getting the best of the down for public school the moment the pregnancy test proves positive and - but only when necessary - gamely migrating south of the river to raise the tone, and the prices, of Clarrie (spelt Clapham).

They are not necessarily Thatcherites, most of them feign mindlessness (where such a ploy is needed) far too effectively to be classed as political creatures, but they thrive none the less in Her Britain.

Now they are to take the stage - a development which seems long overdue, given the high theatricality of their day-to-day lives. Next month will find them ensconced at the Theatre Royal, Windsor, (where else?) a Sloane's throw from Slough Comprehensive (Eton), and within cheering distance of their crowned patron's castle. There are even hopes that HM herself will bow down the hill with a house party one night, although informed sources reckon that the fruitier language, with which the script is accurately peppered, will militate against such a visit.

When the show, *The Sloane Ranger Review*, comes to London, the bulk of the audience will almost certainly hail from the very ranks who are being satirized. After all, it is the Sloanes, second only to the Americans, who keep West End theatre going. It is hard to imagine what either element of the punters will make of it all: perhaps the Yanks will cast a tolerant eye at a display of peculiarly English tribal rites, while the Sloanes themselves, faithfully filling eastwards from W8, will be looking for an equally faithful, if not sympathetic, portrait of their lifestyles. Their self-confidence is too absolute to be threatened by the prospect of debunking.

A revue such as this is hardly likely to be an out-and-out celebration of Sloanery, when you see that it has been compiled and directed by Ned Sherrin (just imagine what a latterday Tivoli would have done to the Thatcher cabinet).

Sherrin is convinced that real-life Sloanes will attend, not in the spirit of

fear about having the mickey taken, but in the hope of seeing their own ilk accurately rendered. They should not be disappointed; he has devised the evening as a sort of Seven Ages of Sloane, starting in a church in which the interior is done à la Laura Ashley. Together with *Harpers & Queen*, Peter York and Ann Barr, co-authors of the Sloanes' *Diary, Handbook, and Directory*, Ashley has proved a willing adviser on the essential details of style.

"In most revues", says Sherrin, "you can start with a basic costume, and then take it from there. In this case, you simply can't do that, because everyone is an expert on Sloane design. Sloane names, Sloane pronunciation. We won't be able to get away with anything that's not absolutely authentic."

York and Barr have made the subject as much their own, with their three volumes of light but dense sociological journalism, that no student can afford to pass them by. "I suppose there might have been a time when you could have ripped off the idea", says Sherrin, "but it's too late now. We're glad and fortunate to have them as our advisers and our gurus. This revue is not simply a stage version of their work. I would put it this way: what they have written amounts to a Bible on Sloane Rangers. They have handed down the tablets of stone, and now it is my function to put their ten commandments into a dramatized form."

He has some interesting allies in Keith Waterhouse, composer Peter Greenwell, Herbert Kretzmer and Harold Pinter, the last of whom has produced a sketch called *Precisely*, in

6 We won't get away with anything that's not authentic

which a pair of Sloanes debate the nuclear question and negotiate an acceptable level of megadeaths. The word "pause" figures prominently in the stage directions, which raises an interesting problem for Ned Sherrin. "How do we pay, that's the question. Normally in revues, royalty points are divided on the basis of how long a sketch takes on stage - so, do we pay Pinter for the pauses?"

It has been an extremely busy year



Cheers: Ned Sherrin with Gaye Brown, James Gow, Jan Ravens, Doug Fisher and Gay Soper

for Sherrin, one of the more durable figures of the satire movement in the 1960s. Six months ago he published two hardbacks, *Cutting Edge* and *And All That*, staged *Rutpeter's Jolante*, and later this year intends to follow that up with a *Metropolitan Mikardo*. If I were a Sloane, and seeking an index of Sherrin's current allegiances, I would find scant comfort in the theses of this latest G and S spoof: it is 1996, and we are a colony of Japan. The Labour Party has disappeared entirely. Mrs Thatcher is so bored with the absence of opposition that she now sits in the Lords as Thatcher, Countess of Grantham, widow and elder statesman.

She watches endless hours of television and has fallen in love with a pop singer called Boy Ken, who is in fact Ken Livingstone, on the run since being outlawed, and forced to turn into a transvestite.

Is there a grain of seriousness behind that humorous projection? "Oh, I'm totally serious", he says, with a trace of uneasiness. "This country's going to the right. I'm a Disraeli man, I suppose. Well, you might say. Not really a Pyralis of a Heathite. I think I identify with

Norman; he's got a little more style. Although he's apparently been creeping back into favour - towards the Lords it would seem... you ask whether the Sloane revue is hostile, or sympathetic; I would say that it's clear-eyed.

"Like the things I did with Caryl (Brahms), I would hope that it's

6 Sloanes are awfully good at supporting a show

reasonably intelligent entertainment, designed to amuse without entirely giving the audience's minds a holiday. But it's also meant to offer clear, undeniable evidence that the class system is alive and rampant in this country - more so than ever."

Since then, a more orthodox system of management has been introduced with two heads of the unit: one black, one white in control. Valerie Wise says: "We have learnt the lessons. We should have had clearer priorities."

creation, the Support Unit of the Women's Committee was subject to an internal and secret inquiry. Louise Rankin, the unit's head, was given a £30,000 pay off. She had been accused of "institutionalized racism" and "incompetence". Her reply covered 200 pages.

Since then, a more orthodox system of management has been introduced with two heads of the unit: one black, one white in control. Valerie Wise says: "We have learnt the lessons. We should have had clearer priorities."

The struggle now is on the issue of heterosexism. The Women's Unit includes a paragraph about the significance for the disabled, young and old, women, racism and lesbianism in all its reports on groups requesting financial help. "Racism and heterosexism dominate all the discussions", says Anne Sofer, Alliance member of the committee. "Unless women mouth the right catechism first, they're unlikely to get very far with their grants."

The policy in practice means this: Ackroyd's Under Fives, for instance, based in Lewisham, wants a grant of £45,401. The Women's Unit writes that it must produce a progress report in September 1985 to show how the group has consulted or intends to consult with lesbians.

The report should show how the group aims to include lesbians in the running of the nursery and what work has been done... to raise awareness of heterosexism."

If Ackroyd's Under Fives have never ever seen a lesbian, this obviously is a problem. "It is a difficult area", Valerie Wise says with a nice touch of understatement. "But we would never stop a grant if someone refused to comply."

Valerie Wise now wants to become a Labour MP and play a role in a Ministry of Women's Affairs. "The Women's Committee is the only rehearsal we're likely to have for it..." Her Westminster ambitions are seen by some as the reason why she has stamped her own identity so strongly on the Women's Committee. Should she fail to find a seat, she says, she has fortunately maintained her typing speed; a precaution which seems to sum up the strange state of feminism today: from a budget of £15m to 50 words a minute.

Why Superwoman is out of style

Whatever happened to her, that grown-up woman in the 24 to 32 age-group, once estimated by the entire marketing industry as being as economically active as a sheikh let loose in Harrods?

It seems it was only yesterday when she was the toast of the High Street. Shops with names like Gals and Miss Teen gave way to brand new branches of Next and Principles where the emphasis was on shape-disguising navy co-ordinates. A new, glossy magazine, *Options*, was published and such was its success that *Cosmopolitan* declared to advertisers that "that Cosmo girl" had definitely become "that Cosmo woman".

Yet now look what's happened. The New Woman has been shunted on to the sidelines in favour of the Good Old Teenager. This year's most spectacular magazine launches are IPC's *Mizz* and D. C. Thomson's *Etcetera*, both aimed exclusively at the under 20s, even though the teenage population is due to decline in the late 1980s.

Frivolity seems to have been let loose. My local Next has a windowful of Hawaiian shirts and that other Options, the shop within a shop at Austin Reed, once dedicated to career women, now stocks as many party frocks as suits.

Why has the New Woman been abandoned? One reason could be that she was hard to "target". For, whereas one is on pretty firm ground in declaring that most teenage girls love Paul Young and spend most of their disposable income on themselves, who is to tell what their older sisters get up to?

Just as the buzz goes round that at last they are breaking through the power barrier at work, it's counteracted by the rumour that there's a return to the home trend among middle-class females. It may be true that the New Woman has more money of her own to spend but it's equally true that most of it has to go towards mortgage payments, rents and school fees, since her husband's salary is no longer elastic enough. She may be a sister, a wife, a divorcee, or all three within a few years - and maybe, a single parent besides.

In short, she's complex and complicated - and it's little wonder that magazine publishers have turned with a sigh of relief to the charming simplicity of the teenage girl, who can be guaranteed to be living with her mum, paying a token rent, and to have the wherewithal to buy herself a ghetto-blast without heart-searchings.

Maybe it's the New Woman who has done the abandoning, refusing to fulfil the role which the marketing people insisted



PENNY PERRICK

was hers - that of Superwoman combined with Sexton. Maybe she refused to live up to everybody else's expectations. Maybe she didn't want to spend a fortune on a suit that she could only wear to the office, or refused to follow dinner-party menus that would have taxed the strength of a battalion of sous-chefs.

I was struck by these words from Lori Miles, the editor of one of the new teenage magazines: "It (*Mizz*) will not be setting them (the readers) targets but will be actually right beside them."

How friendly, how comforting, how necessary. If only someone showed the same concern towards the New Woman, she may yet be saved from being the bewildered, resentful and exhausted person which she undoubtedly is.

In spite of F. Scott Fitzgerald's dictum that the rich are different from us, my own experience, alas, is that they are remarkably similar.

The first time I was taken to Glynedebourne, where the price of a ticket would cause ordinary mortals to take out a second mortgage, I was dismayed by the sight of several, known to be loaded, ladies trailing about in badly-pressed Laura Ashley long cotton dresses. What a relief then that Candy Spelling, wife of the man behind TV's super soap operas, knows how to create an unbridgeable gap between herself and the rest of us. Proving how time-saving money can be, Mrs Spelling has found a way of buying up European haute couture without ever leaving California: "Chanel sends me a film of the collection on the runway and all the sketches. When I order, they make up the clothes with my measurements in Paris and fit two filters out to make the final adjustments here."

Wicked witch or power for good?

Yvonne Roberts on Valerie Wise, the leader of the GLC's controversial fight for women's rights



Valerie Wise: Looking for a seat at Westminster

Witch. The tendency has been to report the £7,500 grant to the English Collective of Prostitutes or some of the offer more daft projects, rather than the £4m spent on childcare facilities which means that the committee's achievements have perhaps so far, been underestimated. It has, for instance, established 25 women's centres, given childcare a boost, tackled housing and racial harassment; organized conferences on health and careers; lobbied on the issue of the Equal Pay Act; ensured that a chapter in the Greater London Development Plan is devoted for the first time to women; endeavoured to consult a cross section of women through meetings held in every borough and monitored departments inside County Hall so that a women's perspective is no longer an oddity but a matter of course.

Valerie Wise, the Chair of the committee and its chief architect, is now 28, the only woman on Labour's front bench and called by some, "the most powerful woman in local government". She has been married for ten years to Keith Gow, an optician by trade and a rank and file Labour activist. They married while they were both at Keble University. Valerie Wise subsequently worked for her mother Audrey Wise, then a Labour MP and later for the shop-stewards at Lucas Aerospace. She was elected to the GLC in 1981 and was made Vice-Chair of Industry and Employment. It was through that committee that she began to have contacts with a variety of women and it became clear that

a Women's Committee would mean a budget, some power and opportunity to act as a catalyst for change in the rest of County Hall.

"I think people on the Labour Group agreed to it because they thought 'Well, at least that'll keep Val quiet', she says now. If anyone had told me then that we would go from a budget of £300,000 and a staff of over 70 and £15m, I would have been paralysed with fright."

Valerie Wise has also acquired the occasionally forbidding air of those whom are accustomed to power. She likes to tell people once and only once. She confounds collectors of stereotypes because she is, if anything more Women's Institute than Women's Revolution. The wholesome grey suits she wears, however, do not come from Paris as once reported but from Blackpool's C & A.

She has been accused of political naivety. Her lack of experience with feminist groups it is said means that she has allowed herself to be buffeted by the ebb and flow of the various factions. "Valerie does not want to delegate", explains Jenni Fletcher, Vice-Chair for two years who recently resigned on that issue. "She wants one face to be attached to the Women's Committee and that's her own."

Valerie can't make relationships with other women on the committee or the council, Sonia Copeland adds. "She has got a very difficult job but she doesn't make it any easier by talking about collectives and then becoming very autocratic if she doesn't get her way."

In 1984, two years after its

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THE TIMES DIARY

Kremlin kindness

After Gorbachov's belated VE Day speech last week, plans for the Commons Foreign Affairs Select Committee to visit Russia – and possibly meet the Soviet leader – have run into unforeseen difficulties. The problem is not Gorbachov's spleen, however, but the reverse: the Russians are insisting on playing the perfect host by footing the bill for the committee's travel, accommodation and expenses. Two snags arise. Firstly the committee, under Sir Anthony Kershaw, fears the Russians would then also want to manage the trip, turning it into little more than a heretofore-Bolshevik-style tour. Secondly, the Russians would expect reciprocity – and putting up 64 members of the Supreme Soviet's foreign affairs committee at the Dorchester is not the Commons' idea of proper use of public money. The trip to Moscow has been postponed for at least two months. Negotiations continue, with Sir Anthony holding out for less, much less, from the Russians.

Opening up

After Norman Willis, stand-up comic, and Norman Willis, singer of protest songs, comes Norman Willis the poet. Really. The TUC general secretary has penned an opus entitled "Doorways" for the latest *Writers' News*, published by the Writers' Guild of Great Britain. Willis tells me he has been writing verse privately for three years and submitted this only because "I've never refused to write for a union journal." The poem begins: "Old man, you outraged and panicked them. What you wrote thirty years ago you never repeated." And who is this OAP whose "courage made them vicious"? Michael Foot? Joe Gormley? "A dissident," says Willis, "but not any one dissident. It's symbolic."

● Quote from a recent speech on ratcheting up excitable Sheffield Labour councillor Helen Jackson: "People are very angry. People are not just signing petitions once but four or five times."

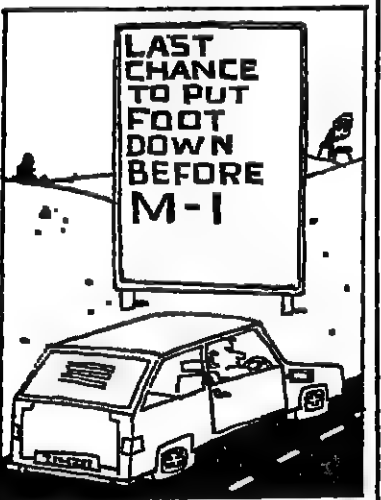
Paper defeat

Arthur Scargill has, alas, been robbed of the chance of opening a mine instead of fighting closures. Barry Newman, manager of the Buckinghamshire model village of Bekonscot, had planned to ask the NUM leader to open a mini-mine he is excavating in one of his paper-maché hills. Unfortunately Bekonscot lies next to Beaconsfield (Diana), retired majors, Tory majority 18,300, and when the town's councillors heard of the plan they "spat blood". Suitably intimidated, Newman has now torn up the invitation.

Bowing in

Stand by for another Tory Jenkin. Bernard, son of Patrick, is standing for the Bow Group Council only months after joining the group. As president of the Cambridge Union, young Bernard won some notoriety both for printing the Jenkin family crest over the debates programme and chairing meetings wearing a kilt. He is now a Ford sales manager and deputy chairman of Matching parish council in Essex – one local authority his father has yet to abolish.

BARRY FANTONI



Programmed

Brian Wenham, BBC TV's ambitious director of programmes, is looking forward to having another door opened to him. Melvyn Bragg, an enthusiastic former contributor to BBC television, has proposed him for the Garrick Club and is busily writing asking donors to sign under his name in the book. Wenham is "a very companionable, clubbable and altogether enjoyable man," Bragg tells them. With Peter Jay seconding the nomination, will ways be found round the Garrick's notoriously long waiting list for membership?

Bottoms up

Lord Gower may have slipped. A lecturer and artist, Bob Pollak, hatched a crackpot idea of floating 1,000 cork replicas of bikini bottoms on the Serpentine in Hyde Park. He thought they would represent the "earth's land masses. Money's waterlilies, and bikinis." The bursar of the royal parks decided that Pollak's idea should sink without trace. Pollak turned to Lord Gower, the Minister for the Arts, who with a wave of his ministerial wand overruled the good bursar. The briefs will duly bob on Tuesday week.

PHS

Saturday's disaster at Bradford City's ground was, it seems, the direct consequence of a bizarre anomaly in safety regulations. Had the provisions of the "Green Code" been enforced, as they surely should, it could never have happened.

This code was drawn up in 1973 after the disaster at Ibrox Park, Glasgow, when 66 fans were killed at a Rangers-Celtic match. It had applied only to First and Second Division clubs, thus begging the question of such clubs as Bradford City which flourished early in the century, only to wane and decay in later years, leaving their obsolescent facilities unimproved.

Behind the contradictions of the Green Code was, clearly, the presumption that clubs in the two lower divisions would not attract sufficient spectators to run any risks. As a Third Division club, Bradford City were not obliged to implement the safety provisions of the code. At the same time if they wanted money from the Football Grounds Improvement Trust, financed by the pools, they had to be able to pay 40 per cent of the costs themselves. Bradford City could not, and though they were aware of the deficiencies and dangers of their ground, they had not been given help by the city council.

The stringent safety regulations have greatly diminished the capacity of grounds and reduced potential dangers, but the fact remains that our league clubs over the years have been improvident, indifferent and unenterprising. They sailed on, for many years, on the high tide of popular enthusiasm, treating their fans like cattle, raking in large sums of money, buoyed up by an intemperate but maximum wage for players abolished only in 1961.

In the years when they had sufficient money available for ground improvements, they chose to spend most of it on transfer fees; or not to spend it at all. By the time the pressures of the age obliged them to

improve their disgracefully uncomfortable, ill appointed, slumlike stadia, crowds had vastly diminished, players were earning vastly more, and transfer fees had risen exponentially.

Between the wars, pitifully few clubs were as shrewd and provident as Arsenal, the dominant team of the period. By the start of the Second World War they had two fine grandstands which are still in use today. Their neighbours, Tottenham Hotspur, were far less provident. Only recently did they build and open a vast new stand, after nearly twenty years of success and huge crowds.

The cost, of more than £5m, was considerably higher than the original estimate and the club was in debt virtually for that amount until new, bright brooms arrived on the board of directors and raised the funds through a share issue.

Chelsea saw themselves earlier in even worse difficulty, having rebuilt, belatedly, their East Stand. The club, founded in 1905, had known for years that the stand had become increasingly unsafe, and would eventually have to be rebuilt. When the going was good, they did nothing; and were cruelly punished for their improvidence. By the early 1970s,

Bradford: why it could happen again

by Brian Glanville

when they decided something must be done, costs were vast, a building strike grimly supervened, and the successful team, riven by dissent, collapsed and failed. Owing some £3m, most of it because of the new stand, Chelsea were pulled back from the brink of bankruptcy and are still struggling to survive.

Wolverhampton Wanderers are in a worse plight still. Again, the club did nothing to improve its accommodation when things were going well – from the late 1930s to the early 1960s. By the time it decided to build an immensely expensive new stand, the team was sliding fast. Now Wolverhampton have the stand they never had in the days of Billy Wright, Stanley Cullis and Jimmy Mullin; but they have just slipped into the Third Division, and no one much wants to sit in it.

There is the further question of the kinds of stands which are now being built. Their conservatism of design and curious insularity constitute one more black charge against contemporary British architecture. As long ago as 1925 the inspired Nervi built a cantilever stand for the Fiorentina club Fiorentina. There is no excuse for the structures that have gone up in the last 20 years.

What, one wonders, would happen if a fire broke out in the

cramped, congested South Africa Road stand at Queens Park Rangers, from which it is so hard to emerge? Why did not the architects of Chelsea's new stand look at developments in the US and Europe rather than build an edifice which, internally, is a wasteful of space? Why did not the architects of Tottenham's uncomfortable stand do their homework abroad?

The truth is that, with certain glittering exceptions, our football has off the field always been poorly led. Our clubs have been, and still largely are, the preserve of the *patronus* and the *nouveaux riches*. Those with a more feudal outlook on society have at least sometimes taken account of the needs of the fan in what has always been predominantly a working-class spectator sport. Terraces on which fans have been crammed like beasts at a market, atrocious toilet facilities, and inept provision of refreshment are general.

Wembley Stadium, the temple of the game since 1923, has long been an embarrassing white elephant in which any attempts at improvement have been merely cosmetic.

The temptation for clubs to spend money on players rather than facilities is understandable, however. Few fans will go to watch an unsuccessful team, however luxurious the stands. Thousands will brave vile discomfort to see success.

The Government has said it wants football again to become a family game. It never has been a family game; rather it has been a proletarian game run by a jumped-up middle class, in which the true interests of the fan have been ignored.

Bradford City's ground was built at a time when those interests were barely acknowledged. Compounded that with the inadequacies of our present legislation, and the recipe for disaster is plain.

The author is football correspondent of The Sunday Times.

Michael Hornsby on South Africa's anti-apartheid disarray

When black turns against black

Johannesburg

The turmoil in South Africa's black townships, which has probably claimed 300 lives during the last eight months, has taken a new turn with a sudden upsurge of vicious fighting between rival anti-apartheid groups.

Hitherto the main feature of the unrest has been the excesses of the police and the savagery visited by members of their own race on blacks deemed to be government collaborators, such as policemen and township councillors.

In the past couple of weeks, however, the two most radical, non-parliamentary opposition groups, apart from the underground African National Congress (ANC), seem to have been mainly concerned with trying to destroy each other.

Members of the United Democratic Front (UDF) and the Azanian People's Organization (AZAPO) have been engaged in a wave of petrol bombings, stabbings and other violence which have left at least three people dead.

A leading black journalist, Percy Qoboza, observed in the *City Press* that the growing in-fighting between black radicals was leaving the mass of the people "confused, bewildered and directionless", and playing into the government's hands.

The mass funeral of victims of the Uitenhage shooting in mid-April was taken over by the UDF and AZAPO members were barred from attending. Shortly afterwards, Lybon Mabasa, a former national president of AZAPO, was badly beaten when he tried to address Azapo students at the University of the North in the northern Transvaal, one of five universities for blacks.

The present trouble started in January with the visit to South Africa of Senator Edward Kennedy. The visit was broadly supported by the UDF but vociferously opposed by AZAPO, which succeeded in forcing the senator to cancel his final engagement in Soweto.

Just over a month ago, five members of AZAPO were admitted to hospital after serious clashes with members of the Congress of South African Students, the student affiliate of the UDF, at Tembisa near Johannesburg. This was apparently connected with AZAPO's opposition to the Kennedy visit.

The rerun of the Transport and General Workers Union leadership ballot, starting today, heralds an election season that will see new faces at the top of four of the half dozen largest unions.

A combination of factors, among them the T and G ballot-rigging scandal and impending legislation on new rules for union elections, have created a period of intense "ballotitis". And all at a time of keen public interest in union voting practices.

Strongest interest centres on the renewed battle between Ron Todd, who is backed by the left, and George Wright, backed by the centre and right, for the TGWU general secretaryship being vacated by Moss Evans. It is generally accepted that revelations about the first ballot last spring have badly dented the union's image and have aroused the greater interest in the three other elections that would otherwise probably have passed almost unnoticed.

The engineering workers' union (AEUW) will elect a new president to take over from Terry Duffy, who is retiring a couple of years early because of ill health. The General and Municipal will soon ballot on a successor to David Bassnett, its influential general secretary, who is retiring in about a year's time. And the shopworkers' union, Usdaw, starts voting today for a new general secretary. The four unions have around 3.75 million members – one third of all Britain's trade unionists.

Leaders of the TGWU, have introduced tighter voting procedures in an attempt to eliminate irregularities this time. However, scrutiny of regional counting by auditors and the use of stronger ballot boxes still cannot counter sometimes excessive enthusiasm by those local officials who oversee voting in branches and



Edward Kennedy: his visit sparked the disagreement



Bishop Tutu: tried to mediate



Buthelesi: detested by UDF and Azapo

An attempt on May 1 by Bishop Desmond Tutu to host peace talks in Soweto between all the different black groups failed when only representatives of Chief Gatsha Buthelesi's conservative and Zulu-dominated Inkatha organization, which is detested by both the UDF and AZAPO, turned up.

This was followed in the Eastern Cape at the end of last week by the worst outbreak of inter-factional fighting to date. One AZAPO man was allegedly stabbed to death by UDF supporters and the two small children of another were burnt to death when his house was petrol bombed.

AZAPO's regional secretary, Mrs Nosihiphwe Tyatyaza, was dragged screaming from the surgery where she works as a nurse and beaten and

stabbed. The homes of a number of other AZAPO people were burnt down. Meanwhile, a mob of 100 AZAPO supporters was reported to have beaten up the UDF's Eastern Cape secretary, Edgar Ngoyi, and petrol bombed his house.

The origins of the in-fighting can be traced back nearly 30 years to the 1959 secession from the ANC of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) under the late Robert Sobukwe, and the development of the black consciousness philosophy of which AZAPO is today the main proponent.

Black consciousness ideologies oppose co-operation with whites and the multiracialism of the ANC and the UDF, arguing that blacks are essentially involved in a class struggle in which whites are the oppressors and can have no

common cause with the oppressed. Many liberal whites regard black consciousness as a kind of reverse racism, but AZAPO's leaders deny they are anti-white *per se*. In their view apartheid is merely the form which capitalism has assumed in South Africa. Once it has been replaced by a socialist Azania, race will cease to be of any consequence.

Behind the tortuous doctrinal arguments, however, there is also simple resentment among AZAPO followers of the ANC and UDF's claims to a monopoly of the resistance movement and their much greater success in attracting international recognition and support.

Government agents provocateurs may well be fanning the animosity between the UDF and AZAPO. Both groups have denied responsibility for anti-AZAPO slogans daubed in red paint on the Regina Mundi church in Soweto as well as for inflammatory pamphlets now circulating in black townships in which they berate each other in violent language.

Leaders of both AZAPO and UDF believe that some of the attacks on individual members of their organizations could also have been the work of government agents. In the past few days there has been further mediation by concerned priests, and both AZAPO and the UDF, a loose coalition of anti-apartheid groups, are now studying proposals designed to prevent further violence.

The disarray within the anti-apartheid ranks prompted the ANC on Thursday to issue one of its rare public communiqués from its headquarters in Zambia, saying that "the careful preservation of our unity" must be made a top priority. "Let us stop the enemy from exploiting the temporary problems between the UDF and AZAPO... We should not give comfort to an increasingly uncomfortable and frightened regime."

The ANC says the watchwords must be "Unity in mass action... confront the enemy on all fronts". It says the present unrest has opened the way "for the people to seize the initiative and build their own organs of popular power which must be the only authority in the black townships directly accountable to the people."

have much of a chance despite his strong showing in early nominations. John Edmonds, chief negotiator for the public services group, the union's largest, has a strong following as does David Warburton, national officer for the chemicals and rubber industries.

All three seem to be trying to outdo each other in appealing for the left-wing vote while in reality they are in the centre of the political spectrum.

Usdaw usually gets little attention because its members – shopworkers, milkmen and Co-operative Society employees – wield little industrial muscle: but with a 400,000 block vote at Labour conferences, it is nevertheless a political force. Indeed it was a compromise proposal by Usdaw which led to the composition of Labour's electoral college, with the unions having the biggest say.

In the vote to replace Bill Whitley, the outgoing general secretary, the union is using exactly the same branch ballot system as the GMB. Contrary to early predictions that John Flood, Whitley's deputy, would be the favourite, he has been overtaken by Harfield Davies, the milkmen's personable negotiator. Flood is backed by the right while the left's candidate is Bill Cusner, who negotiates with the supermarket chains. Davies, the centrist, appears to be well ahead despite having only a makeshift election organization.

The eventual successors in the four elections will automatically take a seat on the TUC general council, bringing an infusion of new blood into that rather staid body. That said, it is difficult to see any of the likely winners introducing new radical thinking. Rather it will be more of the same.

David Felton

Labour Reporter

Anne Sofer

Cover-up at the Nye Bevan

An open letter to David Widdicombe, QC

Dear Mr Widdicombe,

I know that your committee's first task is to enquire into the issue of political advertising: after that, however, I understand that you will be considering the wider issues of how local authorities behave, how decisions are taken, and by whom, and the relative responsibilities of officers and members, and of party groups and the council as a whole.

I am therefore sending you a large bundle of documents which you may find helpful. They concern Nye Bevan Lodge, an old people's home in the London Borough of Southwark, and they came into my hands after falling, as it were, off the back of a political lorry. In other words they are highly confidential and not intended for my (or your) eyes. None the less they are so instructive I thought you ought to see them.

You may have seen a paragraph or two about Nye Bevan Lodge in the press. If you have not, let me summarise what the last year's serious allegations have been made of staff drunkenness, poor time-keeping, callousness towards elderly residents, disregard of medical instructions, totally inadequate supervision, dirt, health and safety hazards, improper manipulation of overtime, neglect, persistent rudeness, bad language and financial impropriety. It is a public scandal. What is not yet a public scandal is that this state of affairs was known for at least nine months before any action was taken.

You will see from the documents that since last July senior officers of the council, which is Labour controlled, were urging councillors to authorize them to start an investigation, and you will see that time and again the councillors found some excuse for delay: meetings were inquorate, adjourned for further negotiations or cut short because of urgent other engagements. It comes through very clearly that the union representative was blocking any action.

In the background was the persistent threat to call a strike and close the home, referred to euphemistically as the "need for full co-operation" and the "complex trade union situation". By early this year, as you will see, officers were getting desperate. There were "areas of extreme concern", the situation was "untenable" in relation to standards of care. They even referred to the home as being out of control and warned that they could no longer assume responsibility if nothing was done. By the end of February they reported that unless an investigation was authorized, "the Acting Director will have no alternative but to transfer responsibility to the Members themselves". Finally, at the end of March, a deal was struck: officers could investigate but there would be no disciplinary charges other than in respect of financial matters.

One interesting feature is that only a very few councillors were involved. The committee that considered all these matters was not

as you might expect, the Social Services Committee – whose Labour backbench and opposition members were kept in the dark – but the Industrial Relations Emergency Sub-Committee. Only a small caucus of Labour members sit on this committee and its meetings are held in secret. You will notice another odd thing. According to the minutes, council officers were constantly being sent out so that councillors and trade union representatives could confer in private: when the officers were allowed to return, it was usually to be told that some further union "demands" were to be conceded.

Some background information might help. The two most senior officers concerned at the beginning of the saga – the chief executive and the director of social services – had resigned by the end, both earlier than might have been expected. (Let me make it clear that both had the highest possible reputations: the suspicion is that they were simply not prepared to work in these circumstances.) The Mr Thomson who is ubiquitous throughout the drama as the all-powerful staff side representative is also an influential member of the Peckham Labour Party general management committee. (Peckham is part of the borough of Southwark.)

It is customary for meetings of Southwark council's Labour group to be open to all members of the party, including town hall trade unionists even when their own industrial disputes are being discussed. You may have seen on television recently scenes from a particularly lively meeting of Southwark council at which speakers were drowned out and television equipment smashed to prevent a particular decision about the rates being taken. I understand that this is fairly typical of what goes on at Southwark Labour group meetings. One Labour backbencher has asked the Labour Party to investigate the intimidation of councillors.

The question for your committee – what procedures could prevent the recurrence of such situations – is not an easy one. But two proposals may commend themselves. The first would be to outlaw the existence of one-party committees, and the second to confirm and strengthen the principle that officers have a duty to the whole council, not just to the leading caucus. If the facts had been more widely known about this case earlier, much suffering might have been spared.

My final comment is irrelevant to your considerations but I cannot forbear to make it. Can you imagine how Nye Bevan, an architect of the welfare state, would react could he see what has been happening in an institution bearing his name?

Yours sincerely,

Anne Sofer

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for St Pancras North. The Government recently appointed Mr Widdicombe chairman of a committee to investigate the politicization of local government.

moreover... Miles Kingston

Tell me the old, old Tory

I am privileged to bring you today an exclusive interview with the Government, which replaces all previous interviews with the Government. So complete and far-ranging is it that you will never need to read another governmental interview.

Dressed in a pin-stripe suit, sensible blue skirt and flak-proof combat cap, the Government appeared quite at ease as it read out prepared answers to my prepared questions. No editing has taken place.

Government, you have now been in power for more or less six years. How do you propose to celebrate this anniversary? You know, there is no cause for complacency. We have decided on our policy and we intend to persevere with it until it works.

What happens if it doesn't work? You know, there is no cause for complacency. We have decided... I think you have already given us that answer. Turning now to the Health Service, how far do you intend to dismantle it? We have taken a long, hard look at the intelligence services, by which I mean that Lord Bridge has taken a long, hard look at the intelligence services, or at least someone in Lord Bridge's office has done so, and we have decided to do what we were going to do all along. We are going to privatize the intelligence services. Through the sale of secrets and so on, they are making a good profit, and we think it is only fair that private enterprise should be able to get its hands on it.

Thank you. Turning now to the Health Service, how far do you intend to dismantle it? We have poured far more money into the arts than any previous government. You know, Sir Robin, unemployment is a terrible thing, especially for those who have no jobs, but we have said time and time again if only those three million went out and became self-employed, the problem would disappear overnight. We are also thinking of selling off the Royal Family to private enterprise.

There is a new generation of young people who have never had a job and who are becoming disillusioned. What do you propose to do about them? Rate-capping is a complex subject, but our policy of giving a short, sharp shock to Labour counts seems to be working, and very few of them have become offenders again. Meanwhile, we have poured far more money into

anti-trade union legislation than any previous Labour government. Turning now to the Health Service, how far do you intend to dismantle it? I have recently been on a tour of the Far East, Sir Robin, and I can honestly say that I did far more to promote our image abroad than all the weeping willies here at home. To take just one example, I had a coughing fit in the Sri Lankan Parliament and our friends in Sri Lanka were tremendously impressed to learn that my cough would be treated absolutely free when I got home.

Do you mean to say that it was staged on purpose? It is often said that a government in its second term starts to run out of ideas, but my goodness, Sir Robin, we are just raring to go. To take only one example, we are all very worried by the increase of violence and anti-social behaviour in the House of Commons, and we shall soon be erecting huge metal fences and barbed wire entanglements to keep the rival supporters apart.

Does that mean that you will be privatizing the Tory party itself? I think that if the miners' strike showed one thing, it is that we are moving away from a heavy industrial society to one based on information technology. Now, it may be that there will be a time when everyone has stopped working in industry before we have started working on the new industries, and for a while there will be 100 per cent unemployment, but it will be no more than a passing phase. In any case, Lord Bridge will always be working full-time.

Turning lastly to the Health Service, how far do you intend to dismantle it? The world does not owe us a living, Sir Robin, and we must learn to pay our way. If we do not capture our share of world markets, we shall go into decline. We have already poured more money into Lord Bridge than any previous administration, and the results are already starting to show. If necessary, we may even privatize Lord Bridge himself. But there is no room for complacency.

I think this is where we came in. We have decided on our policy and we intend to persevere with it until it works. Don't worry, I'll let myself out. This has been a recorded message on behalf of the Government. Thank you.

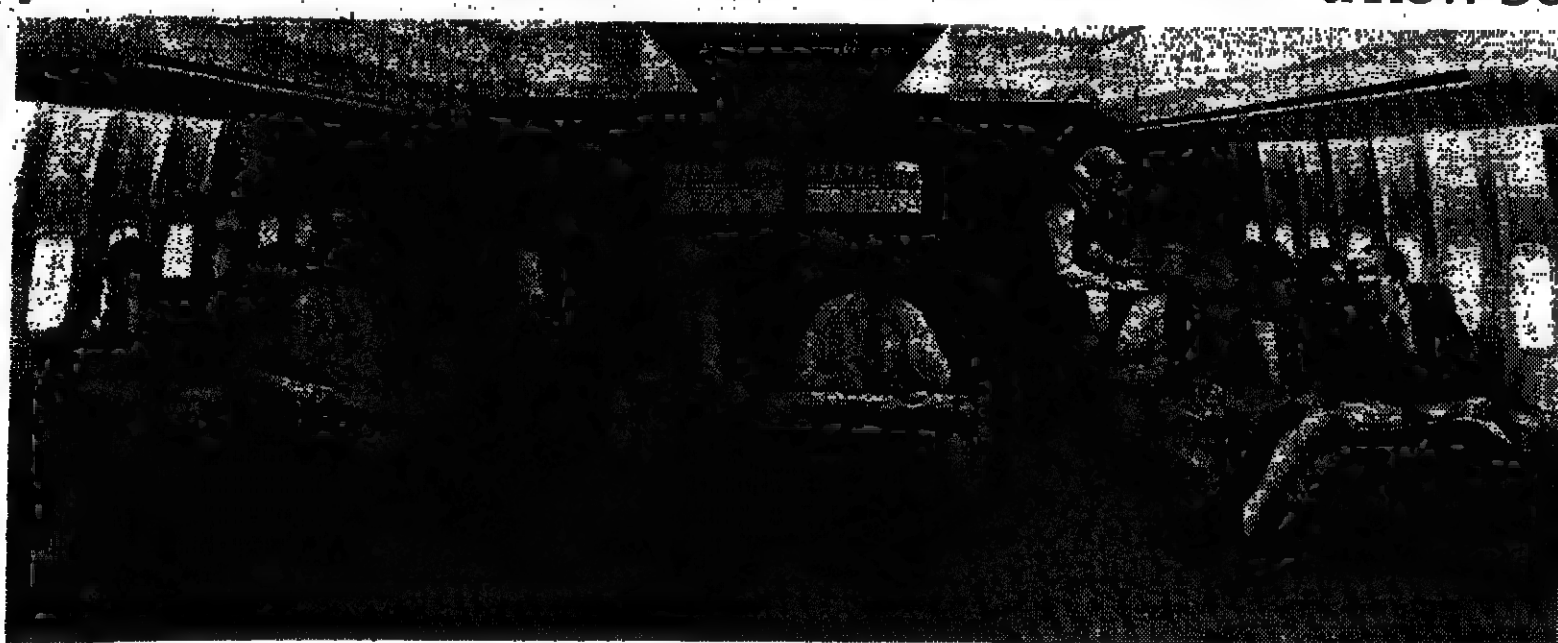
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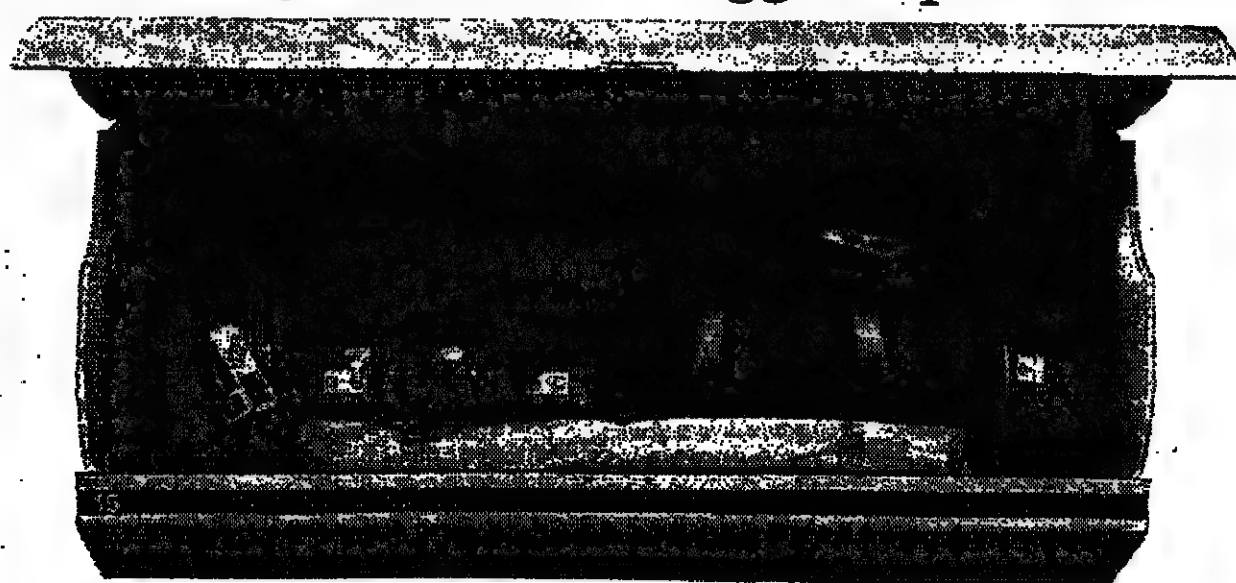
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TEMPUS

British Gas puts pressure on yields

What would Arthur Trinder have done in these markets? Trinder, who died shortly after retirement in 1958, was the presiding genius at Union Discount from 1947, a flamboyant figure in the best traditions of the discount houses.

It was Trinder who claimed that the alcoholic hero of *Lost Weekend* drank in moderation, and it was Trinder who told the bank rate tribunal in 1957: "I am the short gilt market."

Breakfast for Trinder amounted to a couple of aspirins and a few cross words. Normally he gave his cigars to his runner, except when he borrowed heavily from the Bank of England - then he stubbed them out on the Bank's walls.

But, as the Union Discount Centenary Album points out, Trinder's role in the operation of the gilt-edged market was far more serious than City stories imply. After market hours, Trinder used to stay on at the office, and entertain in the Green Room, to the vast instruction of the market, including Bank of England officials.

Confidence

According to Mr J. Waddell Dudley, then deputy principal in the Bank of England's discount office, "it was the greatest help for us to know and store in the backs of our minds what was going on in various markets."

Mr Hilton Clarke, former principal at the discount office, recalled the enormous confidence the Bank had in him and his feeling for the market.

"Trinder," he said, was always in the thick of it, and we could always rely on his support. He was a very good trader.

"Discount houses, in return for making the market in short-dated gilts, not only had lender-of-last-resort facilities against those bonds, but also hidden reserves to cushion those losses. Trinder was very conscious of that responsibility, and the way he used hidden reserves in order to support his activities in the gilt-edged market... he was a professional in the modern market."

But the spectacle of co-operation between the Bank and the discount houses during periods of adversity - in 1947, gilts saw their worst crisis since 1931 - is conspicuous, on a conceptual level, by its absence in current markets. The reasons may be straightforward.

The houses are looking for partners with long purses in the new gilt market. They are justifiably concerned to stress how profitable they are, rather than how skilfully they can secure dealing losses. Perhaps, too, the twin traumas of the Johnson Matthey imbroglio and the British Telecom flotation last year eroded the Bank's hypnotic grip on yields.

Did the houses grow convinced that the entire conduct of British interest rate policy rested with number 10 Downing Street? But for whatever reasons, the yield structure of the British market is now seriously ahead of the fundamentals. A three-month interbank rate closed last week 12½ per cent, in line with base rates of 12½-13 per cent.

Yet yields on well-traded stocks like Treasury 12 per cent 1987 are about a point lower at 11.7 per cent, implying an expectation that base rates will shortly be falling to around the 11½-12 per cent mark.

But the Bank has made it clear quite forcibly in recent weeks through its dealing activities that rates are more likely to remain at current levels than decline dramatically. Whither short gilt yields? What would Arthur have done in this situation?

Damage

Conveniently, the recent crop of official statistics has been so appalling that they justify the gradualist approach to rate cuts. Trade figures, jobless data and retail sales data have all been poor.

Last week's money supply figures for the April banking month were fully in line with recent trends. Against market hopes of an increase in £M3 of about 1 per cent, the provisional outcome showed growth of nearly 3 per cent. The April out-turn was enough to take the Government over its 1984-5 monetary targets by some 2 per cent. The United Kingdom is now showing an annualized growth rate for the last three months of 1.9 per cent.

Sterling lending did most of the damage, expanding by more than £2½ billion, ostensibly because of the rush by companies to finance investments brought forward to take advantage of last year's higher allowances. Presumably this kind of spending pattern was all

part of the medium term financial strategy. Yet in terms of future gilt trends, perhaps the most important development for money supply watchers concerned the behaviour of the "externals".

These represent the sum of current and capital account transactions by British citizens. In the national accounts, these items total nothing, after adjustment for movements in reserves. But the month-by-month outflows across the exchanges tends to vary more erratically.

The authorities have made no secret in the past of the way they have used the externals as a form of residual funding. It has helped the funding programme perhaps by as much as £400 million a month.

But in banking March, the externals turned mildly positive. In banking April, other counterparts, which includes the externals, were unusually expansionary by about £800 million, adding a similar amount to monetary growth. So far it is not clear what the "externals" contribution to "other counterparts" has been.

But this figure, coupled with the Government's commitment, also announced last week, to privatize British Gas and raise £8 billion - enough to pay for the Trident cancellation costs, according to one market wag - threatens the authorities with considerable money market management problems.

An instruction, for example, from the Bank to fund managers to earmark funds for British Gas ought to restrain British capital outflows, pro-

viding in turn a countervailing current account deficit if the externals are not to turn wildly positive. Yet the United Kingdom current account surplus in 1985 is forecast to be £3 billion.

Reunification

The apparent contradiction here finds a parallel in the relationship between current yields and the British Gas flotation. Achieving lift-off with a new issue of such Brabazonian proportions perhaps requires a market looking to go better. Yet if the short end of the gilt market is any guide to the rest of the securities sector, London may now be overvalued.

Ideally, perhaps the authorities would like to see a short, sharp bear market which would take yields back through the 12 per cent level, and permit a reunification of the structure of United Kingdom claims.

But a number of factors may militate against such a strategy. Politicians will not take kindly to a bear market at this stage in the political cycle. The foreigner, too, has developed a nasty habit of nipping in and gobbling up the Government Broker's taps, designed to sit awkwardly on the market.

Thus markets are never easy, always risky. This stricture is worth bearing in mind, when gnarled gilt traders opine that Arthur Trinder would have had the current market sewn up in half an hour. True, Trinder's maxim was a long pocket and strong nerves. But the final years of this Great Gatsby of Cornhill were marred by an error of judgement which nearly bankrupted Union Discount.

Tap system for gilts 'will stay'

By David Smith
Economics Correspondent

The Bank of England will retain the present tap system for selling gilts, the stockbroker Grieveson, Grant, predict in a review published today.

The authorities face a choice between switching to an American-style auction system for selling Government securities, or retaining the tap method.

Grieveson, Grant, one of the top three stockbrokers in the gilt market, say that the Bank is likely to reject the auction system because of the greater price volatility in gilts that would result.

In addition, they argue, the auction system would tie the hand of the authorities in using funding to keep the sterling M3 monetary aggregate within targets.

Although the auction would guarantee stock sales, the extra price volatility and the constraint it would imply on the ability of the authorities to control the monetary aggregates will result in its rejection, Grieveson, Grant say.

The new gilt market, which will come into operation next year, is likely to be a hybrid of American-style primary dealerships and the traditional British tap method of selling gilts to the market.

Grieveson, Grant predict that the new market will have record gross gilt sales of £17 billion to cope with its first year. This is made up of £8 billion net sales and £9 billion redemptions.

ORDINARY SHARES

Whitbread and Bass to lead in brewery results

The brewery results season kicked off quietly enough last Thursday, with interim profits from the north-east brewer, Vaux Group, which were good enough to send its shares up 3p.

But the season gets into its stride in earnest on Wednesday, when Grand Metropolitan is due to report, followed by the big guns of Bass and Whitbread on May 22 and Allied-Lyons on May 28.

The sector has been quiet since early December, in terms of the shares' performance relative to the rest of the market. This is hardly surprising, against an industry background of continuing static production of beer. Despite a tiny increase in March compared with March 1984, thanks mainly to restocking, the first quarter's production was 1.5 per cent down. Bad weather did not help, but only the super optimists expect any growth during 1985 as a whole.

Mr Stanley Grinstead, the chairman, has already conceded that there will be a significant downturn to report on Wednesday. The analysts' debate is centred on whether this is the worst and, if so, whether to buy the shares before or after the news. The consensus is to wait.

Mr David Channon, the charistat at L. Messel & Co., points out that the shares have been on the bear track for a year and advises caution until that trend is broken. At 29.5p they hang on Mr Grinstead's view of the outlook.

Bass and Whitbread, a week later, will present rosier pictures. Both are selling on historic p/e ratios of more than 11, vying for top spot among the nationals. Both have successfully diversified: Bass into hotels and betting shops and Whitbread into specialty restaurants. And both got in early on the lager bandwagon.

Against that, the hard winter hit Bass's Coral Racing business and there are clouds over Whitbread's Buckingham acquisition in the US. Despite these minor drawbacks, the shares of both companies are having a good run up to their respective results, and should be bought.

However, beneath this calm, and well-nigh untroubled, surface there are considerable changes taking place. The long-term switch from bitter to lager continues, with happy consequences for the brewers' profit margins. So swift is the trend now that most new breweries are being designed so that they can connect either position.

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Some of this is to do with fashion. A pub cannot be just a pub any more. It is supposed to be an all-day-long leisure centre, serving coffee out of licensing hours, a microwave-driven menu of instant food and hot and cold running children.

But, as with the shift to lighter drinks, the revamping of the brewers' tied estates also reflects a more far-reaching alteration in demand. Pubs have to compete with home entertainment, and to do that they must increase their efforts to attract women.

The publicans may be setting out their stalls at very much the right time. De Zoete & Bevan, the stockbroker, estimates that consumer spending is about to grow by as much as 3 per cent this year, twice last year's rate, and within that there should be more spare pocket money for non-durable goods after the last two years of relatively heavy durable purchases.

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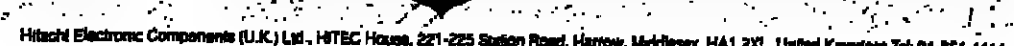
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The other big change in recent years, though, has been a complete turnaround in



FACTORY AUTOMATION/1

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

SPECIAL REPORT

May 13, 1985

Changes spark a new revolution

Throughout the advanced industrial economies of Europe, North America and Japan, the watchword in manufacturing is innovation. Companies around the globe are being urged and in some cases encouraged with state cash hand-outs to speed even further the change that is sweeping rapidly through the process of making things.

The new industrial revolution, sparked by the rise in the power and sophistication of computers, has nothing in common with the first. It does not take people off the farms and put them in more productive work in the factories. It does almost the reverse, drastically reducing factory labour, cutting manufacturing costs and increasing competitiveness, ultimately to free men and women from drudgery to enjoy the fruits of greater leisure and shorter working time.

Manufacturers can no longer ignore the almost limitless prospects offered by the new technologies. If they fail to innovate, they will fade away.

And the products available to Europe and America resulting from the electronics revolution are equally available to the Japanese and, more significantly, the swiftly emerging countries of the Pacific rim such as Malaysia.

So the pressure is on the high-cost western manufacturers not only to innovate but to use the new automation systems to leapfrog the productivity and quality gains of the developing nations.

The market for automation is a fledgling one, but it is brimming with new products and ideas, which is reflected in the increased demand for space at Automan '85, the automated manufacturing exhibition and conference which opens at the Birmingham National Exhibition Centre tomorrow.

Since Automan was first staged in 1981, the automation concept has broadened dramatically. Then, the show was primarily about robots; this year the emphasis will be on sophisticated computer integrated manufacturing (CIM) systems, machine intelligence and flexible manufacturing systems (FMS).

Though it is sponsored by the British Robot Association, exhibitors include as well as suppliers of industrial robots, makers of automated assembly equipment, com-

puter hardware and software, computer-aided design and manufacturing systems, manipulators, automated inspection equipment, automated production controls, handling devices and lasers.

Automation has become big business. A recent estimate is that in total, advanced manufacturing technology (AMT) could generate £25,000 million of sales by the end of the decade.

C. R. Whitney, the chairman and chief executive of Allen-Bradley, the leading United States control equipment maker, recently acquired by the Rockwell engineering and aerospace group, believes that a "quantum leap in productivity is occurring in the industrialized world. It is happening and it has to happen. I don't think it is putting the case too strongly to say that the very survival of our manufacturing enterprise is the key question."

Growth predictions in the individual equipment-supplying sectors

An almost science-fiction vista has opened up for certain companies

are startling. Computer-aided design and manufacture (CAD-CAM) is reckoned by some to have grown from sales of \$1,600 million in 1983 to more than \$2,100 million in 1984. CAD-CAM companies have increased from 20 in 1981 to more than 100 today.

New automation offers much more than simple automatically controlled mass production - technology that has been around for years. Now, the almost science-fiction vista of the fully integrated manufacturing process has been opened up for the company engaged in small batch production, even on a tiny scale.

The equipment, ranging from automated warehouses with driverless trucks and Dalek-like distribution vehicles - known in the US as "smart cars" - to computer-linked machine tools, seeing robots and highly advanced CAD-CAM systems, is wondrous to behold and often highly bewildering to the potential purchaser and user.

What is absolutely certain in this confused world of automation is that managements need to plan carefully before making the big

investments necessary to install automated systems. The objectives must be firmly established and the implications of automation on working practices, on the labour force and on management attitudes properly appreciated.

Having decided on a degree of automation, the manufacturer must choose his systems even more carefully. Barry Richardson, technical director of John Brown Automation, says: "Though much of today's developments in automated assembly has been for large systems with dedicated equipment for the larger companies in high-volume industries, the more flexible types of equipment now available and the robots and control systems that work alongside them make it much easier to provide small machines or cells which are affordable by the smaller companies."

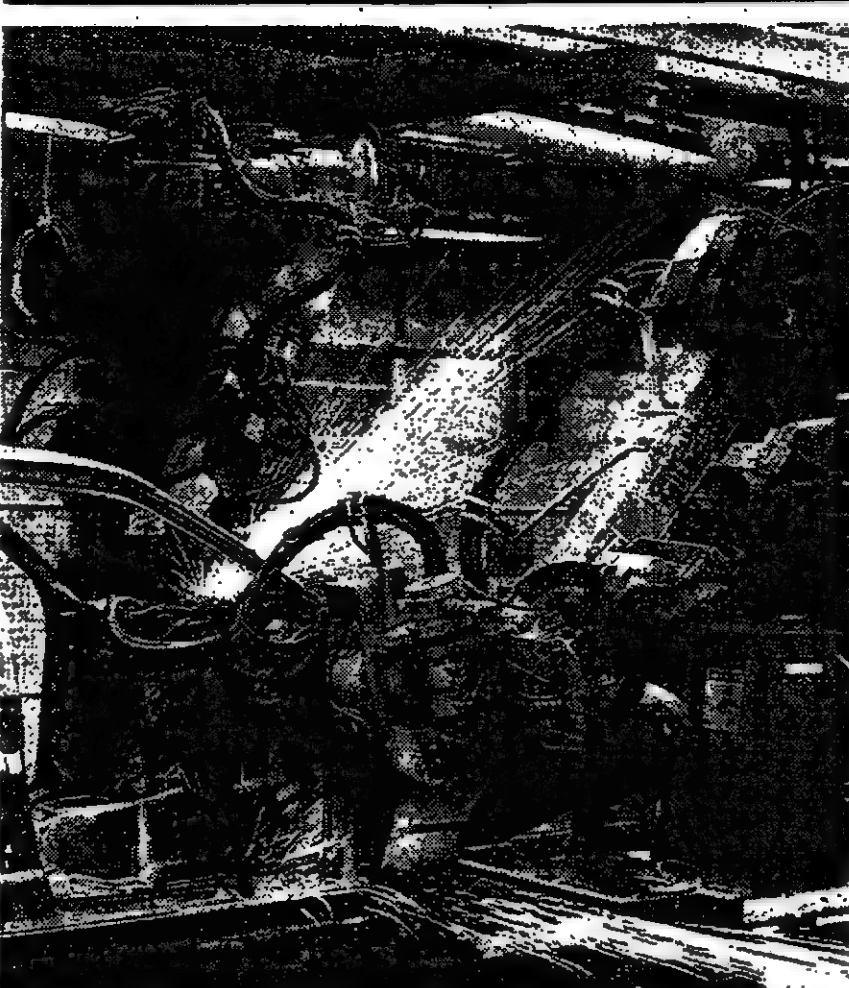
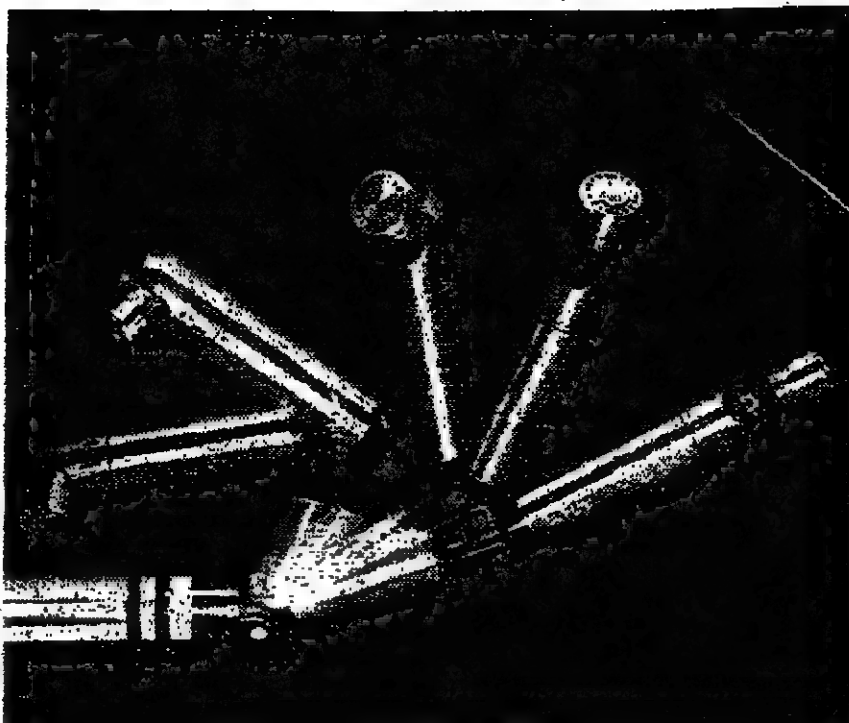
"Such equipment may cost less than a machining centre and provide the stepping stone they need to get started in the field of automation."

As the learning curve of manufacturing industry accelerates upwards, so the responsiveness of the automation equipment suppliers must increase. At Digital Equipment, which claims to supply 85 per cent of UK industry's factory computing needs, Paul Evans, the industrial automation marketing manager, says users are becoming far more intelligent and astute. As a result, the company has shifted its emphasis from purpose-built systems to standardized automation packages.

For those companies that do their sums properly and plan down to the last detail, the rewards of automation are considerable, as has been demonstrated in the motor industry by B.L. Ford, General Motors and Fiat and in aero engines manufacture by Rolls-Royce.

But it needs company-wide commitment, Mr Richardson adds: "There needs to be a total involvement by everyone concerned in the automated assembly project. That includes the company's top management, its design and production engineers, marketing and finance people and the suppliers and sub-contract component manufacturers and the automation supplier."

"Too many companies have failed because their marketing, design, engineering and financial staff and suppliers have all been pulling in different directions."



At work: A robot, top, built by Taylor Hitec of Chorley, Lancashire, for use in nuclear power-station reactors, and, below, the highly automated Sierra production line at Ford's Dagenham plant

The march of the robots: no longer just a gimmick

Robots and computers, as every schoolboy fan of space movies knows, are destined to rule the universe.

Not only will the robot be able to operate all devices invented by man, it will - via hugely powerful computers - become a longer-lasting human substitute vested with powers of thought, selection, emotion and reason.

Credible prediction, or wild fantasy? Probably the latter, but nobody knows the limits of new technologies, and few experts in the robotics industry are prepared to denounce their products as mere workaday.

But robots have come a long way from being simple paint sprayers or pick-and-place machines. Second-generation robots emerging from the laboratories have the power to "see", to "smell" or to "touch" and to react accordingly.

Today, the industry talks about machine intelligence rather than in purely mechanical terms. Rediffusion Robot Systems has developed a reflex robot guided by a television camera which offers a car brake assembly for inspection by another camera which compares the product with a software model.

Such robots are designed to be incorporated into a fully automated manufacturing system including control, system modelling, a range of intelligent robots, image processing, work handling units, advanced seam tracking and other end-of-arm tooling.

However, the vast majority of robots already installed are first-generation, basic machines, about 40,000 of them installed during the 1970s, mostly in car factories to replace staff in boring, repetitive tasks.

The supremacy battle in the robot market is largely between Japanese and American companies such as Hitachi, General Motors and Unimation. But throughout the world, more than 500 companies are claiming a share of an annual market worth about £1,600 million.

This year, according to IBM, the world market for industrial robots could be worth \$2,000 million covering 40,000 ma-

chines. In some cases, the experts predict a 30 per cent annual sales growth, giving rise to a market worth \$9,000 million (about £7,300 million) by the end of the decade.

Installation of the world's first industrial robots is an accolade usually presented to Joe Engleberger, the American engineer who formed Unimation in 1960 and put the robot to work in a GM factory the following year. Unimation was sold to Westinghouse in 1982 for \$107 million.

In March, Unimation launched from its Telford factory in Staffordshire the first of a series of UK robots it is developing under a project costing £9.8 million funded by the Department of Trade and Industry and the British Technology Group, formerly the National Enterprise Board. Two-thirds of the output will go to the US.

Westinghouse is to establish its European headquarters for the development of total factory automation systems at the Warwick Science Park, and the Unimation robots will be an integral part of the package the company will offer.

But Britain still lags behind in its use of robots. Including first-generation machines, Japan was said at the end of last year to have an installed base of more than 64,600 robots followed by the US with 13,000 and West Germany with 6,600. The UK had less than France and Italy, with 2,623.

Significantly, 255 of the robots installed in the UK last year were home-made despite the fact that their producers, like Unimation and Cincinnati Milacron, are foreign-owned. Of the remainder, 221 were from Europe, 163 from Japan and 70 direct from the US.

But the innovation expertise is not all due to American or Japanese brains. Taylor Hitec, of Chorley in Lancashire, which claims to be a world leader in the development of deployable robots for the nuclear industry, has been pestered so much by Japanese competitors that it recently made public its rejection of their offers.

Continued on next page, col 1



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FACTORY AUTOMATION/2

Robots form only one element of computer integrated manufacture (CIM); the concept that is still in its infancy but which shows the greatest potential for continued investment. Backed by massive computer memory, the next generation of robots will be capable of coping with disorder, to "think" for themselves and possibly fulfill the schoolboy dream.

"Only eight to 10 per cent of the cost of most manufacturing products is direct labour and the rest is overheads and inventory. I would worry enormously if the market was shrinking towards total stagnation."

management; process monitoring and control and management information.

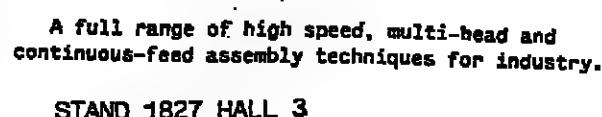
More and more, British managers are seeking to emulate the Japanese by adopting the in-line principle of delivery of raw materials and components, a key element in the success of Japanese industry.

And Barry Richardson, technical director of John Brown Automation, says, "My view is that the non-price factory is a long way off. There are developments in that direction; but there will have to be intermediate steps in the mobility of manpower. Not physical mobility, but that of working

assembly to meet the competitive need of manufacturing industry. A priority must be to make use of this advanced technology."

The direction of current thinking is demonstrated by one of the projects being funded by the government's Aivey programme of industry-university

but it is the job of government and the unions to ensure that the widest possible benefits accrue to the people and to prevent the feared social disorder.



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Siente la tua mente inure?

Integration of the old and new brings success

In the remainder of the 1980s, billions of pounds will be spent by the world's manufacturers on automation, not only on individual processes but on whole systems. The machine-tool industry should be at the forefront of the revolution.

But in the face of massive technological change, many machine tool makers, who are at the heart of the whole factory automation operation, along with the computer makers, have failed to respond to the huge changes demanded of the industry by new technology.

Today, chud-up and successful manufacturers do not buy a lathe or a milling machine; they invest in integrated systems which may incorporate the traditional metal working process but, are also, part of automated-factory technology.

This ranges from a simple cell in which a machining centre is provided with work by a robot or from a carousel of pallets, to the most complex computer-integrated manufacturing (CIM) system, in which numbers of machine tools are connected and controlled by computers.

Only a few machine-tool companies will be able to compete in the fast-moving world of high technology, among them Cincinnati Milacron, Kearney & Trecker, and Giddings & Lewis and Olivetti. In Japan there are those such as Toshiba and Yamazaki, all of them having developed their own computer numerical control (CNC) systems.

Another sign of the times has been the growing collaboration between established machine tool makers in Europe and the US with the leading Japanese producers. Many of these arrangements have involved licence deals to manufacture machine tools.

For the battered UK machine-tool industry, starved of investment over so many years, cooperation and licence deals could be the only answer for many companies struggling to survive.

A recent report from the Technical Change Centre, a private research company, noted: "Joint venture of leading British firms with an overseas partner, subject to a compre-

hensive technology transfer agreement, is the most likely solution to achieve the conditions for competitive success for the UK machine tool industry."

"Much wider choice and more substantial managerial and technical benefits can be obtained from joint venture agreements with a Japanese partner compared with the European or US joint venture. The UK can also exert greater leverage on Japanese firms in the present competitive circumstances, for negotiating a joint venture agreement than upon European and US firms."

Years of decline have until recently taken a severe toll of the British industry. Closures and restructuring in the face of a growingly competitive world market, caused about 15,000 job losses in the four years up to 1983, reducing the industry's labour force to about 45,000.

The big shake-out in traditional engineering industries has left the machine tool makers with a much smaller home market and it has had to grapple with the selective Japanese onslaught on certain sectors such as lathes. In 1980, the annual turnover of the industry was £600 million - three years later it was down to £370 million.

But the emergence from recession of a much leaner and certainly fitter industry, now more aware of the need for high product quality and application of state-of-the-art technology, has occurred. And orders for domestic and export markets - for the moment - are picking up; in the last three months of 1984 orders were up by nearly a third compared with a year earlier.

At the last annual dinner of the Machine Tool Trades Association, John Egan, chairman and chief executive of Jaguar and a major critic of sloppy suppliers and poor quality, told hosts: "The machine-tool industry has made major progress in applying micro-electronics and robotics into established products. It is to the credit of the British producers that they have continued on this course despite the problems that have beset them."



Above: Providing automated solutions for British factories, Derrick Hunter, (left), managing director of Taylor Hitec, with sales director, Philip Robson, in its Chorley factory, and right, designing a circuit board on-screen, an engineer at work in the new multi-million pound research and development facility operated by Digital in Reading

A pioneer emerges

If there is one manufacturing sector of which Britain can be proud for its use of advanced technology it is the motor industry.

After years of appalling industrial relations, a strike record that gave birth to the phrase "the British disease" and a reputation for mediocre quality, the industry has emerged as an innovator and a leader in the adaptation of new techniques and processes.

According to the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, which has recently launched a campaign to convince the world that motors is now a confident and thriving sector, the industry pioneered the use of robots, employs more computers and robots than any other manufacturing industry, and is the leading user of high technology in design, engineering and production.

It adds: "Engineers are being freed from repetitive chores to

Making production lines efficient and flexible

be more creative, more free-thinking, more innovative and more ingenious.

"Production lines are being made more efficient, more flexible and more pleasant places to work, with the end result that the vehicles produced on them are better made, better value for money, more reliable and longer lasting."

Computer-aided design has allowed great advances in car body and component development. CAD is now being applied to almost every function in vehicle design, says the SMMT.

The widest use of automation in the UK and Europe is for body assembly and painting.

Most assembly tracks use robot welders, which has eliminated man from the process and vastly improved consistency of quality, and some have installed automatic robot paint sprayers.

But much of the technology has been around for years. The new applications are in the more intricate final assembly of vehicles and in engine and component manufacture and assembly.

British industry claims "a world first in using robots to collect, prepare, bond and locate windcreens and backlights into the bodyshell under the automatic control of television cameras. BL has also installed its famous "sniffer" robots to detect water leaks.

"Every day," says the SMMT, "this combination of men and machines builds 90 million parts into over 6,000 vehicles across the UK, with many more million parts shipped abroad to foreign factories."

BL Technology, a subsidiary of the state-owned group established in 1979 to carry out advanced design, development and testing of vehicles, components, materials and manufacturing technology, has become a leader in motor industry automation techniques. At Automan '85, it will demonstrate for example, its new Robocheck system for evaluating the

performance of robots, said to be the first system of its type to be available in the UK.

Product assembly of the type frequently encountered in the motor industry is perhaps the one area that will attract the most attention in the years to come because it is in this area that the greatest cost savings can be achieved with no loss of quality.

Among the most talked-about systems installed is the automated production line for building engine cylinder head sub-assemblies at Perkins, the Peterborough diesel maker.

The key to the new £1 million line is its flexibility - it can assemble more than 30 variants of three, four and six cylinder

Sophisticated control to assure quality

engines with the cylinder heads fed to the line in a random sequence.

The line, designed and made by Fairley Automation, incorporates eight Pragma robots, test equipment, parts feeders, conveyors, a wash plant, a leak test machine and recovery/recirculation stations. Five computers control the line.

Such sophisticated control, says Perkins, allows manufacturing quality assurance, with each operation being checked by sensors. Typical of the automated quality tests performed is the gauging of the

depth of each valve head below the cylinder face. If the depth is out of tolerance, it may indicate that an incorrect valve has been fitted and this is automatically removed and replaced.

Perkins calculates that a typical four-cylinder head containing 70 components spends about 16 minutes on the main assembly line from insertion of the first valve until it has been leak-tested. With a typical mix of models, the line can produce 55 assembled units an hour.

The line includes processes that are difficult to automate such as depression of valve springs and location of cotters. The company says: "Such a process has many benefits including the ability to switch freely between models in response to market demands with a consequent reduction of finished parts stockholding and reduced work in progress. It also eases the production control problems as detailed information on assemblies built or being built is readily available."

The line carries out 1,300 operations under the overall guidance of an Allen-Bradley programmable logic controller. Perkins says the investment represents money spent on customers.

Perkins' automated line is complemented by a new £2.5m automated parts store which, it is claimed, moves parts 80 per cent more quickly. It uses eight computer-operated cranes and

14 automated guided vehicles.

But perhaps the most innovative engine assembly operation currently working is at the Ternoli plant of Fiat in southern Italy which makes a range of car engines up to 1,000cc. By using the most up-to-date industrial robots fitted with special tools and cluster devices, Fiat has been able to achieve 80 per cent automation

of standard assembly work. The remaining 20 per cent of manual assembly operations is concentrated upon clusters of work islands that are not rigidly connected to the automated process sections.

The Fiat system, which began life following the company's big strike in 1980 and thus has significant symbolic value within the company, involves, for example, automated cylinder head assembly. In the past, each worker could produce more than 16 units a day but now his role is to control and maintain the production system.



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TENNIS: TOURNAMENT OF CHAMPIONS

Metronome man puts Lendl in mood for a final of pedigree

From Sue Mott, Forest Hills, New York

The Tournament of Champions lived up to its billing yesterday when a week of activity by swashbuckling novices and anonymous ancients here culminated in a final between players of genuine pedigree: John McEnroe versus Ivan Lendl.

Their match recorded stands at 12-0 in the American's favour. But the green synthetic clay at Forest Hills, which is only slightly faster than the red clay of Paris, made it likely that McEnroe's parade of push-over victories in this tournament, excluding his three-set struggle with Claudio Panatta, of Italy, in the quarter-final, was about to end.

Lendl defeated McEnroe in the final of the French Open last year after losing the first two sets to win his one and only grand slam title. He also has the psychological bonus of having won their most recent match, the final of an exhibition tournament in Japan.

McEnroe, the World No 1, is not without off-court encouragement. Tatum O'Neal, his girlfriend, and his father, John McEnroe, watched his 6-2, 3-6, 6-2 semi-final win over the lumbering, strong-serving Swede, Henrik Sundstrom, in their semi-finals on Saturday but after the match McEnroe admitted that he is still far from his favourite state, "I'm concentrating fairly well. I'm in a better frame of mind on clay now", he said.

Lendl, meanwhile, fuelled by his new diet and reverting to old attitudes - to judge by his post-match T-shirt which read "No More Mr Nice Guy" - endured a three-set baseline marathon in the sun by against the Hungarian teenager, Aaron Krickstein, to take his place in the final. Troubled by the youthful enthusiasm of the 17-year-old Krickstein, Lendl struggled through a wayward period in the second set before reaping

the benefits of a high-carbohydrate intake and dominating the third set to win 6-1, 2-6, 6-1. The match lasted just less than two hours, but a combination of searing heat and monotonous baseline rallies seemed to add hours to its duration. Lendl, in particular, seemed to wilt from sheer boredom in the second set.

Krickstein, with the spirit of a huster and the soul of a metronome, frequently pinned Lendl behind the baseline with a succession of looping top-spin forehands and double-fisted backhands that whipped into the corners so that, despite the sentiments offered by his T-shirt, the 25-year-old Czechoslovakian had nothing but praise for his opponent after the match. "If he had come to the net more he would have won many more points. So that's OK. I'm glad he didn't."

The winner of the Tournament of Champions receives \$40,000 (£32,000). Lendl may interest McEnroe less than dispatching Lendl's claims to the world No 1 spot. He is, after all, guaranteed to earn a highly publicised \$300,000 for three hours of tennis lessons to the American club show host, Johnny Carson, as part of a purchase agreement on the television star's Malibu mansion.

RESULTS (US Unless stated): Singles: Quarter-finals: A Krickstein 6-3, 6-3, 7-6; H Sundstrom (Sw) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3; Semi-finals: McEnroe 6-2, 3-6, 6-2; Lendl (Cz) 6-1, 2-6, 6-1.

● A record purse of \$3,073,500 (£2,450,000) will be offered at this year's US Open championships which takes place at Flushing Meadows from 27 August to September 8 (Reuters reports). Both the men's and women's singles champions will receive \$187,500 dollars, compared with \$160,000 dollars last year. The winning doubles teams will share \$65,000.



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UGC shift to science and technology

Lecturer/Senior Lecturer in Electronics (Ref 135/85)

Applications are invited for the above post, created as a result of the UGC's 'Shift to Science and Technology' initiative. Kent's Computer Systems Engineering Course has been selected to receive a grant of £1.5 million over five years.

Candidates for the Lectureship in Electronics should have expertise in one of the following areas: Digital Systems Design, VLSI and CAD, Real-Time Computer Processing, Signal and Image Processing, Embedded Systems, or Robotics. Candidates should be expected to contribute to the research within the Digital Systems Group in Electronics.

Candidates for the Lectureship in Computer Science should possess a good Honours degree in Computer Science and will be expected to contribute to teaching on the Computer Systems Engineering degree course. Preference may be given to candidates whose research interests lie in one of the following areas: Software Tools, Functional Programming, Networks, Test Processing, Graphics and Displays.

The appointments, which will take effect from 1st October 1985, will be made on the basis of Lectureship £22,000 - £24,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £24,000 - £27,000. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Kent, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7TA, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.



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APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLOR

The Office of Vice-Chancellor and Principal will become vacant in 1986.

A Joint Committee of Council and Senate, established to recommend an appointment to this Office, would welcome enquiries, applications and suggestions.

Correspondence should be addressed to Miss J. R. F. Wilks, C.B.E., M.A., Pro-Chancellor, c/o Secretary's Office, University of Birmingham, P.O. Box 363, Birmingham B15 2TT.

Monash University

Melbourne, Australia

FACULTY OF LAW DIRECTOR

CENTRE FOR COMMERCIAL LAW AND APPLIED LEGAL RESEARCH

Applications should be made by a graduate in Law, preferably with some postgraduate study, and should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA

LECTURESHIP IN MICROWAVE ELECTRONICS

IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for a full-time position in the Department of Electrical and Electronic Engineering.

The appointment will be made on the basis of Lectureship £22,000 - £24,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £24,000 - £27,000.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Western Australia, Perth, Western Australia, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

University of Glasgow

DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTING

TWO GRADUATE PROGRAMMERS

Applications are invited for two graduate programmers to work on the development of a new computer system.

The appointments will be made on the basis of Graduate Programmer £12,000 - £14,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £14,000 - £16,000.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, Scotland, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND OCCUPATIONAL MEDICINE

SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a senior lecturer in the Department of Environmental and Occupational Medicine.

The appointment will be made on the basis of Senior Lectureship £22,000 - £24,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £24,000 - £27,000.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen, Scotland, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

The Queen's University of Belfast

COMPOSER-IN-RESIDENCE

Applications are invited for a composer-in-residence to work with the University's music department.

The appointment will be made on the basis of Composer-in-Residence £12,000 - £14,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £14,000 - £16,000.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, Northern Ireland, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN ARCHAEOLOGY

Applications are invited for a lecturer in the Department of Archaeology.

The appointment will be made on the basis of Lectureship £22,000 - £24,000. For exceptional candidates the appointment may be made on the basis of £24,000 - £27,000.

Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, University of Durham, Durham, England, and must be accompanied by a curriculum vitae, a list of references, and a copy of the application form.

The closing date for applications is Friday 21st May.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

New ways to make your mark

Neil Harris on the perils of applying for a job

Applying for jobs can be a complicated business: writing a letter that will attract the attention of the personnel manager; the laborious typing of a curriculum vitae; or finding suitable answers to all kinds of awkward questions on numerous application forms. Like everything else in this hi-tech world, the way in which we are expected to make these applications is changing.

Leading British companies receive thousands of applications for employment every year and the costs of reading them all and sending a suitable reply are high. Many personnel managers give their secretaries a check list and applicants score points for particular achievements or activities.

Points might be given for each year of relevant experience or for specific qualifications which have been gained. Marks can be awarded for evidence of entrepreneurial skill, for teamwork, or for taking initiatives. When this exercise has been completed, the marks are totted up and those with the highest scores are invited to an interview.

As the applicant, your difficulty is that you are in the dark about the weighting given to various attributes you might possess and you can only guess, by careful consideration of what the employer's requirements might be, what to stress in your application.

Application forms vary enormously. One leading American bank has a form which consists mostly of blank paper upon which the candidate is requested to relate every detail which might be relevant to the application. At the other extreme, a market leader in the food industry presents potential employees with an eight page form with a host of difficult questions: "Looking at your life as a whole so far, indicate what events and experiences you consider to have been particularly useful in your personal development." Try answering that one during a commercial break on the TV!

One word answers are not appreciated and clichés should be avoided at all costs. Originality and succinct, carefully constructed phrases are better received.

Companies which have a large number of divisions increasingly use a microcomputer to store the essential details from each application they receive. Those which are deemed to be suitable after an initial sift are sent on a tour of departments known to have relevant vacancies and their progress is recorded on the computer so that headquarters knows what stage each application has reached. The same computer is used as a word-processor to churn out letters acknowledging receipt of the form, inviting people to interview, rejecting their applications, or just to keep the candidate happy whilst managers make up their minds what to do. If you are applying to such an employer for the second time within a year or so the computer will inevitably catch you out and find what they thought of your application the last time around.

A phenomenon which has arisen in the last few years is the forced choice questionnaire, known as Biodata. Applicants are simply asked to answer a series of questions by marking boxes. No room here for self-expression, the well-turned phrase, the original idea. When asked to state on which leisure activity you spend most of your time only one answer is allowed and it must be one of the 14 listed, from reading to car maintenance. If two of the interests are of equal importance to you that is just unfortunate, but a space is provided for those people who prefer to invent their own activity. So it continues for more than 40 questions covering education, sport and many other aspects of life generally.

Biodata is the product of occupational psychologists and has been in use for some time in the USA, particularly by insurance companies. In Britain, one of the leading employers now using it for selection purposes include Air Products, Boots, Tate and Lyle, the Inland Revenue, and RTZ.

Stephanie Craig of PA Management Consultants advises companies on the

introduction and use of Biodata. Biodata, she claims, is better for everyone concerned than an ordinary application form. Applicants can complete a Biodata form in a fraction of the time they would spend on a conventional one. Recruiters also save time. Some claim to assess an application form in under five minutes while others believe that it takes 15 to 20 minutes to do the job.

Biodata forms, it is said, are analysed by computer in a matter of seconds. More important is the removal of subjective decisions.

How does Biodata work? One of the companies which adopted Biodata two years ago first undertook an analysis of the attributes of their most successful employees and compared them with those of other staff. Managers were interviewed and completed a questionnaire designed to define more carefully the profile of the kind of person they preferred to employ. It was found that they all sought roughly the same kind of person with the addition of the technical skill required for specific work. The factors which indicated a successful employee were fed into the Biodata system and given a suitable weighting. Applicants whose Biodata questionnaires match this profile are invited to interview.

So far the system has been chiefly used for graduate recruitment. The company, which normally visits a small number of universities to fill its 30 or so graduate vacancies, finds that Biodata allows it to accept applicants from campuses which have not been visited straight into its final selection procedure. Only one profile is required, they say, to cover the whole range from production work to sales. It could be adapted, however, given more research, to indicate candidates' profiles which match, for example, those of successful accountants or computer programmers.

Fortunately the problems of rejecting thousands of aspiring applicants are evident only amongst household name companies. The vast majority of employers attract only small numbers of applicants. Most have a much less sophisticated approach to recruitment and use a standard form for all applicants.

Options in new growth areas

New this month from Kogan Page is paperback *Careers in The Holiday Industry*, by Carole Chester, and *Careers in Eye Care*, by Isabel Fletcher and Robert Fletcher (£2.95 each). There is a wide range of careers in holidays and leisure generally. In a simple way, the options are spelled out: tour operating, travel agencies, hotels, airlines, business travel and the like, with a section on promotional work, and a useful list of qualifications, and addresses for further information.

Eye Care follows the format, with more emphasis on the importance of training and courses in the varying branches, from optometry to the optical instrument industry. Again, a list of qualifications and qualifying bodies, and book list.

In second and third edition respectively are *Careers in Medicine, Dentistry and Mental Health*, by Judith Humphries, and *Careers in Computers and New Information Technology*, by Dennis Carlyle. Both books demonstrate the range and

diversity of job opportunities in both their subjects. *Medicine, Dentistry and Mental Health* also covers working in osteopathy, acupuncture and other aspects of alternative medicine.

No career stands still - particularly the fields of computing and information technology - and it is essential that such text books are kept up to date, though with such a swiftly moving industry as computers, no sooner printed than obsolete seems to be the case.

PREPARATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

WITHINGTON GIRLS' SCHOOL

Wellington Road, Fallowfield, Manchester M14 6BL

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD

The Governors invite applications from Graduates with wide experience for the post of HEAD which will become vacant on 1st January 1986, on the retirement of the present Headmistress, Miss Marjorie Hulme, BA. Salary according to qualifications and experience but not less than Burnham Group 9.

Withington is an independent - formerly direct grant - day school for girls for about 560 pupils aged 7-18 including 100 in the Junior Department and 130 in the Sixth Form. The school is a member of the GBGSA and the GSA and offers Government Assisted Places for girls aged 11 and 16 years.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Clerk to the Governors at the school to whom applications by letter with the names and addresses of three referees should be sent by 20th May, 1985.

HAILEYBURY COLLEGE HERTFORD

CHAPLAIN

The post of resident Chaplain to the 18-19 year old boarding school will become available from September 1985. The appointment could be for January 1986. The Chaplain will probably teach at least some Religious Education, provide pastoral care, and be responsible for the spiritual life of the school. The post is full time and requires a minimum of 10 years' experience in a similar post. The successful candidate will be expected to be a member of the Church of England. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Haileybury College, Hertford, Herts SG13 7NL, from whom further details may be obtained.

BRADFORD COLLEGE

CHEMISTRY

Required for September 1985 or January 1986, a Graduate to teach Chemistry in the senior school. Successful candidate will be expected to be a member of the Institution of Chemical Engineers. Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Bradford College, Bradford, West Yorkshire, from whom further details may be obtained.

ST EDWARD'S SCHOOL, OXFORD

REQUIREMENTS, if possible, in September, 1985, a Modern Languages teacher to teach French and German at all levels in the school, including 'O' and 'A' level work. Applicants should be prepared to take part in a range of extra-curricular activities. Suitable for someone looking for a first or second post.

Further details from: The Headmaster, St Edward's School, Oxford, OX2 7NN

When applying please include a curriculum vitae and the names of two referees.

FELTONFLEET SCHOOL

COBHAM SURREY

Assistant Director of Music required in September 1985. Write or telephone for details to the Headmaster, Cobham 82264.

St John's College

School, Cambridge

require a BURSAR

with effect from December 1985. Salary within the range £10,267-£11,351 (under review). Full details and application form available from: The Headmaster, St John's College School, Grange Road, Cambridge CB3 9EL.

PREPARATORY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Chesham Ladies' College

requires for September 1985 (or January 1986) a well qualified and experienced graduate to take charge of the French Department and to teach throughout the school to University entrance level. Burnham Scale 4.

Please apply to The Principal, Chesham Ladies' College, Bayhill Road, Chesham, Bucks HP8 4JZ giving full curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees.

S HILARY'S SCHOOL

Alderley Edge, Cheshire

The Midland Chapter of the Woodard Schools invites applications for the post of

HEAD

of S Hilary's School which becomes vacant 1st January 1986. S Hilary's is a day school for 350 girls from 5-18 years with a Sixth Form of 40, in the attractive village of Alderley Edge. Closing date for applications: 4th June 1985.

Full details and application form from: Divisional Bursar, Woodard Schools, 14a The Square, Shrewsbury SY1 1LN Tel (0743) 58098

MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL

CROSBY, LIVERPOOL

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR THE POST OF HEAD

Which becomes vacant on 1st September 1986 upon the retirement of Mr. D. R. Johnson-Owen, M.A. This former Direct Grant School is now fully independent and participates in the Government's Assisted Places Scheme, with a Main School of 640 boys and a Preparatory Department of 120 boys.

FURTHER PARTICULARS ARE AVAILABLE FROM: The Clerk to the Governors, Merchant Taylors' School, 186 Liverpool Road, Crosby, Liverpool, L23 0QP

Closing date for return of applications: 31st May 1985.

EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

Which school for your child?

Our expert counselling covers every aspect of education, from preparatory to finishing schools, from finance to educational psychologists.

We counsel parents on a personal basis - our advice is free and objective.

Truman & Knightley

THE TRUMAN & KNIGHTLEY EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 70 (71) HATFIELD ROAD, LONDON NW1 3JL. TELEPHONE: 01-277 2424. TELEX: 380441 TRU.

Lansdowne College

SPECIALIST INTERNATIONAL

CENTRE FOR SPECIALIST PROGRAMMES. Full time programmes leading to: A-Level - Business related subjects offered by NEW HAMPSHIRE COLLEGE (USA). Study in London under supervision.

IELTS course - University of London. City centre - Convent. Other Professional Qualifications in Business and Life Awards held under supervision and awarded.

Financial aid - Free places. Tel: 01-581 3825

The Blackheath School of Art

Offers for September 1985 FOUNDATION COURSE IN ART & DESIGN. FULL TIME. INTRODUCTORY / PART TIME. FOUNDATION COURSES.

For School leavers and Mature / Working Students 16th January - 15th September. On Blackheath, London SE3 9BQ. Tel: 01-472 2460

GUIDANCE FOR ALL AGES!

8-14 yrs School career, Progress 15-24 yrs Job finding, Progress 25-34 yrs Advancement, Career start 35-54 yrs 2nd Career Redefinition.

Accompanying self guidance for all ages from teachers.

CAREER ANALYSTS. 11 Elmwood Place W1. Tel: 01-835 5457 (24 hrs).

Trinity College of Music

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF STUDIES

The College will shortly appoint an Assistant Director of Studies to take over the duties of the Director of Studies. The successful candidate will be responsible for the academic work and administrative work of the college.

Salary will be on the Burnham Scale. Applications should be sent to the Director of Studies, Trinity College of Music, 11-15 Mount Street, London W1M 4AD. Tel: 01-493 8775. Closing date 31st May 1985.

THE SAVOY EDUCATIONAL TRUST

The trustees invite applications for the 1985 Rev. R. Smith Scholarship (value £1,500) from young students in their final school year intending to take up a hotel career.

Applications from: Martin B. Radcliffe, 1 Savoy Hill, London WC2.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

01-837 1326 and 01-837 3774

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

The American University in London, Paris, Rome, Stockholm and Stockholm.

Associate, Bachelor and Master degrees in Business Administration, Social Sciences, Law & Public Administration, Computer Science, Liberal Arts, Fine Arts, Music, Education, Psychology, and Pre-Medical, French, Spanish, German in the English language. Immediate Bachelor College Prep. Courses.

BBA and MBA evening classes in London and Paris.

SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY. Dept 2-11, 21100 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10011-1001. Tel: 800-541-5774. Tel: 800-541-5774.

MS-COURSE IN MANAGEMENT SCIENCE AND OPERATIONAL RESEARCH

Write for details quoting ref: M/85/34/T to: Professor R. C. Tomlinson, SCHOOL OF INDUSTRIAL & BUSINESS STUDIES, UNIVERSITY OF WARWICK, COVENTRY CV4 7AL

YOUR PEN CAN PAY FOR YOUR HOLIDAY

Learn article or story writing from the author of 'The Pen Can Pay for Your Holiday' and 'The Pen Can Pay for Your Holiday'.

Under the guidance of the Press, you will learn to write for the Press, the radio, the television, the cinema, the stage, the theatre, the film, the book, the magazine, the newspaper, the journal, the review, the essay, the report, the speech, the letter, the card, the postcard, the telegram, the cable, the fax, the computer, the internet, the world wide web, the mobile phone, the satellite, the space station, the moon, the planets, the stars, the galaxies, the universe.

Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Haileybury College, Hertford, Herts SG13 7NL, from whom further details may be obtained.

Royal Holloway and Bedford Colleges

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

SEVEN SERC RESEARCH STUDENTSHIPS

Are available for qualified students to study for a PhD or MSc. The research areas are: 1. The role of the liver in the regulation of metabolism. 2. The role of the liver in the regulation of the immune system. 3. The role of the liver in the regulation of the endocrine system. 4. The role of the liver in the regulation of the nervous system. 5. The role of the liver in the regulation of the reproductive system. 6. The role of the liver in the regulation of the circulatory system. 7. The role of the liver in the regulation of the respiratory system.

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Applications should be sent to the Headmaster, Haileybury College, Hertford, Herts SG13 7NL, from whom further details may be obtained.

Royal Holloway and Bedford Colleges

DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY

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1. The first step is to identify the problem. In this case, the problem is that the system is not working properly.

2. The next step is to gather information about the problem. This includes checking the logs, looking at the error messages, and talking to the users.

3. Once you have gathered the information, you need to analyze it. This means looking for patterns, identifying the root cause, and determining the scope of the problem.

4. The next step is to develop a plan to solve the problem. This includes identifying the steps you need to take, allocating resources, and setting a timeline.

5. Once you have a plan, you need to implement it. This means making changes to the system, testing the changes, and monitoring the system to ensure it is working properly.

6. The final step is to evaluate the results. This means checking to see if the problem has been solved, and if the system is working as expected.

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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice".

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Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

BBC 1

- 6.00 **Ceefax AM.**
- 6.50 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Debbie Greenwood. Weather at 6.55, 7.25, 7.55, 8.25 and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 7.20, 7.45 and 8.20; pop music news at 8.15; Charlotte Bingham reviews the morning newspapers at 8.37. Plus, a competition to win the breakfast of your life in either New York, Paris or London. The guest is Tom Robinson.
- 9.20 **Ceefax 10.30 Play School.** presented by Brian Cant. The guest is Jane Hardy (r) 10.50 **Ceefax.**
- 1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Ian McCaskill 1.27 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial news followed by news headlines with subtitles 1.30 Chigley. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).
- 1.45 **Family History.** The fourth of the five part series in which Gordon Honeycombe traces his family tree (r) 2.10 **Praise Bel Thora** Hird presents a selection of popular hymns (Ceefax) (shown yesterday) 2.45 **News at 2.30** Regional news (London and SE only).
- 3.55 **Bartha** (narrated by Roy Kinnear with Sheila Walker, 4.10 **Captain Caveman.** Stone-age cartoon series 4.30 **Basketball.** Christopher Lillicrap reads the story of Scotty Harris and his 4.35 **Dungeons and Dragons.** cartoon series 4.55 **John Creaven's Newsround.**
- 5.05 **Blue Peter.** Simon Green introduces Melinda and Wilfred, two pigs who are among the stars of a new scheme by which pig farmers in other parts of the world can choose, via video, the sort of sow they need to build up their own stock (Ceefax).
- 5.25 **Women's European Gymnastics.** Highlights of the weekend's competition in Helsinki.
- 6.00 **News with Sue Lawley** and Nicholas Witchell. Weather.
- 6.25 **London Plus.**
- 7.00 **Wogan.**
- 7.40 **Focus.** The reason for Jesse's presence in the United States is revealed and he is threatened with deportation. Will an offer of adoption by Shorofsky save him or even a proposal of marriage by Doris?
- 8.00 **Three Up, Two Down.** Episode five of the six-part comedy series starring Michael Elphick and Angela Thorne. Tonight, Daphne is bursting with pride now that she is the owner of an antique, while Sam looks to Daphne for sympathy, but in vain (Ceefax).
- 9.00 **News with John Humphrys.** Weather.
- 9.25 **Panorama: Deadly Force.** Tom Mangold reports from New York on the uncomfortable truths that are emerging from the case of the subway vigilante. Mangold takes the train with other white vigilantes and with undercover policemen trying to prevent subway violence.
- 10.05 **Film: Embody (1972)** starring Rock Hudson, Diane Ladd, Barbara Carrera and Roddy McDowall. Dr. Hoffman injects a three-month old fetus with growth hormones and within ten days the fetus develops into a fully-grown, beautiful young woman. To cover his glimmer he passes her off as his research assistant - which she is in a way - but people grow suspicious when the experiment begins to go badly wrong. Directed by Ralph Nelson.
- 11.50 **Weather.**
- 12.35 **Night Thoughts.**

tv-am

- 6.15 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Anna Diamond and Nick Owen. News with Gordon Honeycombe at 6.15, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.30 and 7.30; exercises at 6.50 and 7.15; Derek Jameson at 7.15; Poppy's cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.55; astrology at 8.15; Jimmy Grassie's television highlights at 8.35; money news at 8.40; The guests include Vidal Sassoon and Philip Bailey.

ITV/LONDON

- 8.25 **Thames news headlines.** 9.30 **For Schools: Folk tales** from Hungary and Africa. 9.47 **Learning to read** with Basil Brown. 9.58 **A farm museum** that is also a home. 10.12 **Portugal - its countryside** and industries. 10.32 **The role** of men and women in relation to work. 11.02 **The natural history** of the spring and early summer. 11.30 **Junior Maths** - large numbers. 11.35 **French** conversation.
- 12.00 **Alphabet Zoo.** Nerys Hughes and Ralph McCall with Gordon Honeycombe traces his family tree (r) 12.10 **Praise Bel Thora** Hird presents a selection of popular hymns (Ceefax) (shown yesterday) 2.45 **News at 2.30** Regional news (London and SE only).
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- 12.35 **Night Thoughts.**

BBC 2

- 6.30 **Open University: Special Needs in Education.** 6.55 **News College and the 60s.** Ends at 7.30. 9.00 **Ceefax.**
- 9.15 **Bayliss on TV.** Coping with a new-born baby. 9.30 **The** taxes and benefits of the disadvantaged. 10.00 **For the young.** 10.15 **Animal** and the Sky God - a musical play. 10.30 **Modern history:** the Cuban missile crisis. 11.00 **A** world exploration of the world of plants by Paul Cole and Sheelagh Gilbey (Ceefax). 11.25 **German conversation.** 11.35 **A-level history:** Chamberlain's agreement with Hitler. 12.04 **Package** solutions. 12.10 **Claude.** 12.35 **Ceefax.** 2.30 **Words** and Pictures. 2.18 **The computer** and office filing. 2.40 **The** computer and the TV producer. 3.00 **Ceefax.**
- 3.55 **News summary** with subtitles.
- 5.30 **Return to Evesweeth.** A nostalgic reminder of the glories of the rural railway network of Dorset and Somerset which encompassed the steeply graded line over the Mendips Hills. Railway enthusiasts have been the railway before it was swept away in 1966 by Mr Beedling's broom first shown on BBC West. (See Choice).
- 6.00 **Movie:** This Year's Blonde - Marilyn Monroe. The first of three adaptations from Garçon Kanin's best seller about Hollywood stars from her early days as one of the city's teeny bop stars to the point where her career began to blossom. Starring Constance Ford as Marilyn and Lloyd Bridges as her agent - and lover - Johnny Hyde. Directed by John Erman.
- 7.30 **Cartoon Two.**
- 7.40 **Fat Man in the Kitchen.** From his kitchen in North London, Tom Vernon travels to Australia where among the culinary delights he tastes are avocado with pears and navigates myxomatosis. (Ceefax).
- 8.10 **The Hunt for the Legion Killer.** An up-dated repeat of the programme about Legionnaire's disease, first shown four years ago. (See Choice).
- 9.00 **The Young Ones.** Adrian Edmondson, Rik Mayall, Nigel Planer, Christopher Ryan and Alexi Sayle with another dose of anarchic humour, this week joined by Michaelhead.
- 9.35 **Kelly Montrose is One.** Highlights from the comedian's one-man show from the Ambassadors Theatre, London.
- 10.15 **Dub and Otherwise.** A concert recorded at the Ziro Fane in Kingston, Jamaica, featuring singer and poet, John Brown. Newsnight. The latest national and international news including extended coverage of one of the main stories of the day.
- 10.50 **News at Ten** and weather.
- 10.55 **Film: The Story of a Love Story (1978)** starring Alan Bates and Dominique Sanda. A romantic comedy drama about an English writer, married and living in France, who falls for a married French woman he meets in a Paris museum. Directed by John Frankenheimer.
- 11.50 **Weather.**
- 12.35 **Night Thoughts.**

CHANNEL 4

- 2.35 **Vietnam: The Ten Thousand Day War.** The penultimate programme of the series covers the period when, after Congress refused President Ford more assistance to fight the Communist forces in Vietnam, President Thieu resigned and the collapse of Saigon began.
- 3.00 **The Late Late Show.** Gay Byrne's long running and successful show.
- 4.00 **Cautionary Tales.** Part three of the rights. In today's programme, three people whose lives have been affected by the United Kingdom's immigration laws and Home Office decisions explain their predicaments. (r).
- 4.30 **Issue the Slave Girl.** A year has passed since Leoncio confirmed that issue could be set free, but she still remains trapped on the plantation. Followed by **Feedback.**
- 5.30 **I Could Do That.** The fifth programme in the series following the fortunes of four young people from the north east of England who each want to start their own business.
- 6.00 **Where in the World?** Travel quiz, presented by Ray Alan. The two team captains, John Carter and John Jones, are joined by Jill Crawshaw, Stephen Darrow, Jill Cooper and Alan Williams. Weather.
- 6.30 **Winchester.** The week's edition of the motoring magazine programme examines how the drivers who bought the cheapest BMW have fared: examines the problems of restoration; and offers viewers the chance to help the next British Formula One champion.
- 7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sissons includes the first of four reports from Jane Corbin on the situation in Mali.
- 7.50 **Comment** from BBC lawyer, Stanley Crockett. Weather.
- 8.00 **Brookside.** Sheila returns from a visit to her sister feeling more like her old self - but she is unaware that Bobby has asked Janet Hanson out for dinner (Ceefax).
- 8.30 **Men's Best Friends.** Comedy series starring Fanny Crutten as the reluctant Water Board official who uses his man management techniques on a household of odd characters in exchange for rent-free accommodation.
- 8.50 **End of Empire.** Part five examines the progress for the independence of Malaysia.
- 10.00 **Animal Magazine.** (See Choice).
- 11.00 **The Eleventh Hour: A Nuclear Future?** Prophecy, a Japanese-made film about the suffering and bravery of the people of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A Call for Peace: The Military Budget and You. Highlights from the 1983 Conference on the Fate of the Earth.
- 12.15 **The Lordskip's House.**
- 12.30 **Closedown.**

CHOICE

when the disease was both new and continued abroad, but recent events in Staffordshire provide at least 30 reasons for a repeat which the producer hopes may soothe the present fever of "public fear fuelled by public ignorance."

Like Lizzy Borden, who took an axe and gave her mother 40 whacks, the opening subject of RTE's **ANNIE MAGUIRE** (Channel 4, 10.00pm) sounds like a character from a folk poem: Annie Maguire, found with a match at the end of a wire... or, anyway, with a wire, at least, with definite traces of nitroglycerine. One of seven members of the same family sentenced in 1976 for possession of explosives, she

Radio 4

- On today's... 1. VHF stereo. 6.55 **Shipping.** 6.00 News briefing. Weather, 6.10 **Farming Week.**
- 6.30 **Today.** Including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 8.45 **Business News.** 8.55, 9.55 **Weather.** 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.25, 8.25 **Spot.** 7.45 **Thought for the Day.**
- 8.30 **The Week on 4.** 8.45 **Science.** 8.55 **Weather.** 9.00 **News.** 9.05 **Start the Week** with Richard Baker. 9.15 **Money Box.** With Louise Boffing. 10.30 **Morning Story.** "Helping Tradition" by Elizabeth Evans. 10.45 **Daily Service.** 11.00 **News.** 11.05 **Travel:** The Thatcher Phenomenon. In the second of six programmes John Young talks to ministers, officials and politicians about Mrs Thatcher's style of government (r).
- 11.30 **Science.** A look at a series of documentaries in which a current religious or moral issue is examined. Ted Barber's first guest is David Bellamy and together they discuss Creation - Use and Abuse. Ted Barber's second guest is David Bellamy and together they discuss Creation - Use and Abuse. Experiments on the animals in a series of documentaries in which a current religious or moral issue is examined. Ted Barber's first guest is David Bellamy and together they discuss Creation - Use and Abuse. Experiments on the animals in a series of documentaries in which a current religious or moral issue is examined. Ted Barber's first guest is David Bellamy and together they discuss Creation - Use and Abuse.
- 12.00 **News.** 12.05 **Consumer** with Paul Hellyer. 12.27 **Frank Muir Goes Into.** The World of Nature. With Alfred Marks. Includes the voices of Graham and John. 12.30 **World at One News.** 1.40 **The Archers.** 1.55 **Shipping** Forecast. 2.00 **News.** 2.05 **Women's Hour.** 2.15 **News.** 2.20 **World at One News.** 2.30 **World at One News.** 2.40 **World at One News.** 2.50 **World at One News.** 3.00 **World at One News.** 3.10 **World at One News.** 3.20 **World at One News.** 3.30 **World at One News.** 3.40 **World at One News.** 3.50 **World at One News.** 4.00 **World at One News.** 4.10 **World at One News.** 4.20 **World at One News.** 4.30 **World at One News.** 4.40 **World at One News.** 4.50 **World at One News.** 5.00 **World at One News.** 5.10 **World at One News.** 5.20 **World at One News.** 5.30 **World at One News.** 5.40 **World at One News.** 5.50 **World at One News.** 6.00 **World at One News.** 6.10 **World at One News.** 6.20 **World at One News.** 6.30 **World at One News.** 6.40 **World at One News.** 6.50 **World at One News.** 7.00 **World at One News.** 7.10 **World at 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